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## House of Representatives

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2022

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SEWELL).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
March 15, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TERRI A. SEWELL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### RECOGNIZING DR. NGOZI EZIKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Ngozi Ezike, a dedicated public servant whose last day as director of the Illinois Department of Public Health was yesterday.

For the past 3 years, Dr. Ezike worked tirelessly to protect the health and well-being of the people of Illinois, including leading our State's public

health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In spite of historic challenges, she remained dedicated to her job and making sure that the people of Illinois always had the most accurate information about how to best protect themselves and their families.

Amid an onslaught of social media misinformation and conspiracy theories, Dr. Ezike helped make sure that Illinois' COVID response operated in reality and was grounded in science. She always made sure that the scientists and public health experts were heard by our elected officials.

Dr. Ezike is a trailblazer—not only because she was Illinois' first Black woman to serve as the director of the department of public health but because she was called to lead a State-wide public health response to an unprecedented pandemic, and she did not blink.

There is no doubt that her work helped save lives in Illinois. So on behalf of the people of our State, I thank Dr. Ezike for her service, and I wish her nothing but the best in whatever she decides to do next.

### COMMUNITY PROJECTS: CLEAN DRINKING WATER

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades the city of Joliet has lived under the threat of unsafe drinking water from lead pipes used in service lines to individual homes. In recent years, the lowering of the water tables has threatened even the long-term availability of drinking water to Joliet, and that is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$3.5 million for the city of Joliet to help tap into Lake Michigan as the primary source of drinking water and to accelerate the replacement of lead service lines, thereby helping to secure clean and safe drinking water for the entire Joliet community for decades to come.

Altogether, our office secured nearly \$19 million for very worthwhile projects in Illinois' 11th District that

will benefit our entire community, and this will be taxpayer money well spent.

### COMMUNITY PROJECTS: STEPPING STONES

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades substance abuse disorder has torn apart families in Will County and around the country. Often families with young children had nowhere to turn to. That is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$2 million for Stepping Stones—a nonprofit that provides clinical services and recovery support for those seeking treatment for substance use disorders so that they can build new housing units for women seeking treatment.

Altogether, our office secured nearly \$19 million for very worthwhile projects in Illinois' 11th District that will benefit our entire community, and this will be taxpayer money well spent.

### COMMUNITY PROJECTS: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades, Will County has grappled with issues of affordable housing, an issue that has become more and more important in communities large and small across our country.

That is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$3 million for the Housing Authority of Joliet to help turn a shuttered golf course into quality, affordable housing for hardworking families who deserve access to the dream of homeownership.

Altogether, our office secured nearly \$19 million for very worthwhile projects in Illinois' 11th District that will benefit our entire community, and this will be taxpayer money well spent.

### COMMUNITY PROJECTS: THE OLD JOLIET PRISON

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades the Old Joliet Prison has served as the backdrop of Hollywood movies like "The Blues Brothers" and hit TV shows like "Prison Break." But years of neglect have left the site unsafe and closed to visitors.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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That is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$3 million for the Joliet Area Historical Museum so that they can rehabilitate the site of the Old Joliet Prison and make it safe for visitors once again and enhance its potential as a tourist attraction. This project is shovel-ready and will help create and sustain much-needed construction jobs while restoring a historically and culturally significant site in an economically challenged part of the city.

Altogether, our office secured nearly \$19 million for very worthwhile projects in Illinois' 11th District that will benefit our entire community, and this will be taxpayer money well spent.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS: AURORA QUAD COUNTY  
URBAN LEAGUE

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, for decades, America has faced a deficit of job training opportunities from underserved and underrepresented communities, and that is why I am so proud that the Federal omnibus recently passed by Congress included \$425,000 for the Aurora Quad County Urban League so that they can launch a youth careers program in Aurora to connect young people with jobs and apprenticeship opportunities in construction, transportation, distribution of logistics, and all fields facing an increase in and need for Federally trained workers.

#### RUSSIA NEGOTIATES THE U.S.- IRAN DEAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, before I begin today's remarks, I will take a moment to acknowledge the devastating news of the two confirmed American deaths in Ukraine: Brent Renaud, an American journalist working with a documentary film team who was fatally shot over the weekend; and FOX News network just confirmed moments ago one of their cameramen, Pierre Zakrzewski, was killed while on assignment in Ukraine.

An entire nation grieves with their families as they mourn the loss of their loved ones.

We also continue to pray for the recovery of FOX News correspondent, Benjamin Hall, who suffered serious injuries while covering the war.

Now, Madam Speaker, on Sunday, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard fired dozens of missiles near the U.S. consulate in Iraq. This brazen attack on a civilian area by the terrorist arm of the Iranian regime was unjustified, illegal, and dangerous.

Madam Speaker, the President of the United States has not said one word about these missiles from Iran—which has bragged about it—towards the U.S. consulate in Iraq. Iran continues to wage an aggressive terror campaign against America and our allies.

Remember, Madam Speaker, Iran's Parliament has chanted "death to

America" and the commander in chief of the Revolutionary Guard has vowed to set ablaze Israel. I would think with missiles being shot at Americans that the Secretary of State and—at the very least—the President of the United States would say and stand against this. Yet, the Biden administration is quietly rushing ahead with a bad agreement that would give Iran—the world's leading state sponsor of terror—nuclear weapons.

President Biden has kept Congress and the American people in the dark about this dangerous deal which is illegal and goes against legislation this body has passed. Madam Speaker, when you look at the troubling terms, it is easily seen why they want to keep us and America in the dark.

It would lift our most significant terrorism and missile sanctions and send Iran hundreds of billions of dollars. That means that Iran would see the windfall of cash to continue their terror campaign they had engaged in on Sunday and every day.

This agreement is entirely on Iran's terms.

But what is even worse is: Who is negotiating it?

While the world looks at the evil of Putin and Russia killing innocent people and murdering throughout Ukraine, it is this administration that has Russia negotiating with Iran on America's behalf.

Now, what does the Russian Ambassador say?

He says that the deal that the Biden administration is negotiating gives Iran much more than it could expect, much more. And in return for making significant concessions, we get nothing: no serious system to check if the Iranian regime is cheating on the terms of the deal; no safeguards against Iranian terrorism like we saw on Sunday targeting Americans; no leverage over the expanded trade between Russia, China, and Iran; and nothing to help the Iranian people.

This reported agreement is even worse than the Obama Iran deal of 2015. Under the terms of this deal, Iran would be a nuclear state in the blink of an eye. It would have enough uranium to create nuclear bombs which would endanger America, Israel, and the entire world.

This is not only unthinkable, it is unacceptable. We should not allow the rogue Iranian regime to have nuclear weapons. The Biden administration has made a dangerous mistake by negotiating with the Iranian regime.

They made terrible mistakes time and again, how they pulled out of Afghanistan, welcomed a pipeline to Putin, and said in a press conference that if Putin just takes part of Ukraine, it wouldn't be so bad.

And now Iran sends weapons—missiles—at Americans, and not one word is said but a negotiation continues using Russia as our negotiator. This Biden administration has made a dangerous mistake.

Furthermore, President Biden has compounded his mistake by relying on Russia to negotiate on our behalf and reportedly has given them written guarantees that the deal would protect their trade with Tehran.

Think about that: We are making major concessions on Russian trade with Iran at the very moment we are sanctioning Russia for mercilessly killing Ukrainians. That is outrageous and just plain stupid.

Has President Biden learned nothing?

Our objective is to isolate Putin, not empower him. The Russians should not be responsible for anything—especially not a major deal—and should never speak on behalf of Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge President Biden to make the right choice: Walk away. Because knowing when to walk away from the negotiating table is just as important as knowing when to sit down.

It is also very important to know when to stand up. If a terrorist country sends weapons and missiles to attack Americans and you stay silent, that is the wrong answer, the wrong response, and leads to a dangerous future.

Stand up for America, stand up for freedom, stand up for what is right, and walk away from this agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, we all anticipate and await the presentation from an international hero. Hearing from President Zelensky tomorrow is exactly what this Congress and what the Nation needs to hear. I believe that we will come out united. Certainly, our thoughts and prayers are with the people of Ukraine and the bravery of President Zelensky.

Madam Speaker, I am here to also talk about another urgency here at home. The fierce urgency of now, as Martin Luther King said, would apply to seniors all across our country. We are all painfully aware of the results of the pandemic with more than 900,000 Americans having perished and over 660,000 of them over the age of 65.

Madam Speaker, you know firsthand as well because you led Chairman NEAL's racial equity initiative that also underscored this very group of people—seniors and especially people of color—who have been impacted the most.

As John Lewis said: This is the next major civil rights issue. And if Black Lives Matter and is more than just a slogan, it is long overdue for the Congress of the United States to take action.

I commend you, Madam Speaker, for your efforts in making sure that we

bring to the American public's attention this inequity that exists. Imagine more than 5 million Americans in the wealthiest nation on the face of the Earth living in poverty, millions of whom have paid all their lives into a Social Security system that gives them a below poverty-level check.

□ 1215

The last time Congress did anything to enhance Social Security was in 1971. Richard Nixon was the President, and a gallon of milk cost 72 cents.

A lot has transpired since then, especially as it relates to our seniors. The people who are impacted the most, along with COVID, are the people who are on fixed incomes. They are impacted by inflation as well. That is why it is so vitally important, with more than 10,000 baby boomers a day becoming eligible for Social Security, that Congress finally acts.

Help is on the way. Social Security 2100: A Sacred Trust will do just that and make sure that it provides across-the-board relief and makes sure that no one can retire into poverty and raises the new floor for those who are in desperate need now. We can no longer afford to kick the can down the road. The pandemic has only further underscored the problem that our seniors face.

Madam Speaker, as you know, it is not just our seniors. When we look at veterans, more veterans rely on Social Security disability than they do on the VA. When we look at spousal and dependent coverage and the need for children to stay on their policies and be able to be eligible as Social Security recipients, how we have treated widows and widowers, all needs to be addressed.

Who is impacted the most by this? Women. And specifically women of color that are most in need, because of the jobs they held in society and because they were primarily caregivers and spent more time at home. It is they who are living longer and also need assistance from the United States Congress.

It is long overdue for us to act. It has been more than 50 years since Congress has done anything. This is not something the President can do with an executive order or that is going to be adjudicated by the courts. This can only happen if Congress takes action.

I am proud of the efforts of Chairman NEAL and the Ways and Means Committee as we move toward a markup of Social Security and to bring this to the floor and then to vote on it in the Senate.

#### THE INFLATION CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, we are facing multiple crises in our country. Inflation is surging,

gasoline prices are skyrocketing, and the Biden administration is still refusing to act.

In Adams County, Pennsylvania, a gallon of gas costs \$4.43. That is \$1.40 more than it did just 1 year ago.

Rural Americans should not be forced to pay the price for President Biden's failure to drill American oil, a failure that has led to the highest gas prices in our Nation's history.

In a recent survey that I conducted in my weekly newsletter, over 3,000 of my constituents responded, and 96 percent of them reported that the rising cost of goods has affected their individual budgets.

It is time for President Biden to take responsibility for what his reckless spending has done to our country. Because of this reckless spending, Americans are forced to make difficult choices about what they can afford to buy, about what medications they can afford, and about which bills they are able to pay each month.

It is time for President Biden to care more about the families in Pennsylvania, more about the families in America, than he does about the Green New Deal. It is time to drill American oil. It is time to utilize and expand Pennsylvania's wonderful energy resources. It is time to use the resources that are under the feet of my constituents: the coal, the natural gas, and the Marcellus shale.

Biden welcomed a pipeline to Putin, and yet he shut down the Keystone XL pipeline. It is time to return to American energy independence and American energy dominance. It is time to get to work for the American people.

#### RECOGNIZING MARK HANSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of an amazing educator in my district.

Earlier this year, Ottumwa High School announced that longtime principal Mark Hanson would be retiring. Mark originally served as Ottumwa's principal from 2010 to 2017 but returned to the high school as principal this past July.

Throughout his time at OHS, Mark was a true leader and visionary. He worked tirelessly to improve graduation rates, improve the school's culture and curriculum, and increase opportunities for students to participate in extracurricular activities.

Before coming to OHS, Mark remained active in the community, coaching basketball and tennis.

Following Mark's retirement, Shelley Bramschreiber will become the new principal. Shelley has been with Ottumwa schools since 1994. On July 1 of this year, Shelley will become the first female principal in school history.

Thank you to Mark for his decades of service to our community and best of luck to Shelley. Go Bulldogs.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY WISHES

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I also want to take this opportunity to wish my scheduler, Tara Pinette, a happy birthday. I also wish a very happy birthday to my chief of staff, Tracie Gibler.

Later this month, my good friend Matt Leopold will celebrate his birthday, and my youngest brother, Fred, has a birthday later this month as well. Happy birthday to Matt and Freddy.

#### WE MUST SUPPORT UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, what has been taking place in Ukraine is pure genocide and evil. President Putin's invasion of Ukraine is no different than when Germany invaded Poland. Just as Hitler did not stop with Poland, we should not expect that Putin will stop with Ukraine, unless he is resoundingly defeated.

While much has been done to help Ukraine's defenses since Russia invaded and much has been donated in humanitarian assistance, it is not enough. We must do more. We must send more weapons, more planes, more missiles, whatever is needed.

The Ukrainians are going to fight to the very end. We must provide them every resource they need to win this war in whatever way that we possibly can. For if freedom is defeated in Ukraine, where her people fight eagerly and will to the very end, it will surely have no safe harbor elsewhere.

#### UNLEASH AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, President Biden's decision to ban the importation of Russian oil is a good step, albeit late and only after mounting bipartisan pressure to do so. There was no good reason for the United States to ever subsidize the Russian economy and President Putin's military by buying oil from Russia, a source of Putin's leverage with the West for years. Now, he wages an unprovoked and violent assault on Ukraine.

On a separate issue, nor is it a good idea for the U.S. to be sitting alongside Russia negotiating with Iran on a deal that paves Iran's path to a nuclear weapon, another pot of trouble brewing for the world, as evidenced by their missiles launched at Israelis and Americans in Iraq this past weekend.

Given all the challenges we face in the world today, we must immediately unleash American energy production so that we in the United States and our allies around the world can have access to affordable and reliable energy.

We should be authorizing new leases and permits for oil and gas projects, expediting the approval of all pipelines, and stopping the self-inflicted regulatory assault on American energy development and financing. In short, President Biden must reverse, with the

stroke of a pen, every anti-fossil fuel policy he has put in place during the past year.

If the President wants to lower gas prices at the pump and protect the environment, he is the one person who can do it, who can unleash American energy dominance. The world is going to meet its energy needs with oil and gas one way or the other. It is just a question of from where it comes. We can do it better and cleaner than anyone else, so why not do it here and serve the call of freedom.

#### HONORING DEBORAH JOHNSON

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Deborah Johnson, who recently received the Paulson-Whitmore State Executive Award from the National Pork Producers Council and the National Pork Board.

Deborah received the award for relentless advocacy on behalf of pork producers in North Carolina and across the country. As one of many who count her as a friend, I can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

Deborah grew up on her family's multi-generation farm in Johnston County. It is no exaggeration to say she has been involved in agriculture her entire lifetime, including as CEO of the North Carolina Pork Council.

In addition to serving in that post for 11 years, Deborah has been an influential leader in the North Carolina agriculture industry throughout her career. Additionally, she has also been involved in several organizations that contribute to the betterment of southeastern North Carolina's rural communities, many of which are the backbone of our State and Nation's pork industry.

Words cannot properly express all that Deborah Johnson has accomplished, but suffice it to say she is one of the most influential women in agriculture. She cares deeply about the State of North Carolina, about producing the world's best food and fiber, and about protecting the livelihoods of the many farm families who feed and clothe us all. Her dedication and leadership are unmatched, and I congratulate her on receiving this well-deserved award.

#### INFLATION HURTS ALL AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, inflation hit 7.9 percent in February. Inflation hurts all Americans, especially seniors and those living on a fixed income.

During each of my recent townhall meetings and surveys, Madam Speaker, my constituents have consistently pleaded for the pain to stop. Unfortunately, inflation has gone up every month of Joe Biden's Presidency.

Americans are smart. They know this is not a fluke or the result of the

tragedy that is occurring in Ukraine. It is a direct consequence of liberal policies and fueled by reckless government spending. My constituents have said they simply can't afford to keep paying more for everything, which is one of the main reasons I was compelled to vote "no" on last week's \$1.5 trillion spending package. While there were individual provisions I supported, I am worried that more massive government spending will only worsen their plight. I can't, in good conscience, contribute to their pain.

#### CELEBRATING DENNIS KAPPAS

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Dionysios, otherwise known as Dennis, Kappas, an outstanding member of the Tarpon Springs community.

Dennis was born in Zakynthos, Greece, a beautiful island, but migrated to the United States after a devastating earthquake destroyed his island.

Dennis and his family landed in Detroit, where he was a hardworking new immigrant. He worked diligently at restaurants by day and learned English by night.

Through years of blood, sweat, and tears, as is common with the immigrant story, Dennis and his brother saved enough money to buy their own restaurant, living the American Dream.

In 1990, Dennis moved to Tarpon Springs, Florida, where he settled with his family and owned and operated Plaka restaurant, the best gyros and souvlaki on the Sponge Docks.

In addition to running Plaka and many other business ventures, Dennis has been a generous philanthropist and has made significant contributions to the centerpiece of Tarpon Springs, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral. He is donating the contents of his home chapel, including beautiful and one-of-a-kind icons, to the new church annex, which contains the newly opened and appropriately named St. Dionysios Chapel.

I am proud to call him a friend and thank him for all his meaningful contributions to our wonderful community.

Axios. He is worthy, Madam Speaker.

□ 1230

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF VINCENT M. AUGOSTINI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and celebrate Vincent Augostini, who lost his life due to complications from neurofibromatosis on January 27, 2022.

Vince, as his friends and family called him, was born in Johnson City, New York, on September 7, 1979. He was the seventh child of his mother, Dolores, and father, Louis.

Vince was a quintessential upstate New Yorker. He loved New York and

especially the southern tier, where he spent his entire life in his cherished hometown of Johnson City, New York.

Vincent enjoyed all things New York, from our terrific sports teams to our delicious and unique regional food choices. He loved rooting for the New York Yankees and the New York Giants. He savored hearty chicken spiedies, a Binghamton specialty, and enjoyed extra-crispy Buffalo chicken wings.

When he was not watching the Yankees or the Giants, Vince was also a huge fan of professional wrestling. However, few things brought him as much joy as following the New York Yankees, and God loves Yankees fans.

Decked out in Yankees gear, with a large Yankees logo displayed proudly on the back window of his van, Vince made several sacred trips from Johnson City to the Bronx to watch his beloved Bronx Bombers play.

For his 34th birthday, Vince trekked to the Bronx to watch the Yankees take on their biggest rivals, the Boston Red Sox. Before the game, Vince had the special honor of being escorted onto the field at Yankee Stadium, a high pride for him. He continued to attend every Saturday home game at Yankee Stadium until his declining health made it impossible for him to travel.

But the one thing Vince cherished most in the world was his devoted and loving family. As the youngest of seven siblings, the Augostini siblings were a source of mutual love, support, and inspiration to each other.

From family reunions to holidays and birthdays, Vince spent countless hours with his family, especially his mother, Dolores, with whom he shared a special bond.

As Vince's health inevitably declined, Dolores devoted her life to providing him with loving care. The relationship Vince and his mother shared was the epitome of unconditional love.

Even when his health began to deteriorate rapidly, Vince was more worried about his own mother than even about himself. In his final moments on Earth, and as his family tearfully expressed emotional and final good-byes, Vince mouthed the words to all of his brothers: "Please help Mom."

Vince was selfless. His courage in the face of a difficult battle to fight a lifelong and terribly debilitating disease is beyond inspiring. Most importantly, despite all the pain he endured throughout his life, Vince was unwavering in his compassion and care for all of those whom he encountered.

Vince was forever grateful for the kindness of the Make-A-Wish Foundation. Vince was the 500th kid chosen from the Make-A-Wish Foundation of Central New York. In November 1997, Vince had the amazing, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to bring his brothers and father to Chicago to meet Bulls superstar, Michael Jordan, the greatest of all time.

Vincent was truly generous at heart and wanted to make sure other children got the same opportunity, which

is why he was a frequent donor to the Make-A-Wish Foundation of Central New York as well as the Neurofibromatosis Foundation.

Vince spent most of his last 2 years at the Willow Point Nursing and Rehabilitation Center. However, this did not stop him from doing what he loved: watching sports, eating spiedies and chicken wings, and, of course, loving his family and friends.

The Augostini family wishes to express their immense appreciation to the staff at Willow Point for the loving care that was provided to Vince through his final days on Earth. When the pandemic restrictions prohibited visitors, the staff at Willow Point made extraordinary efforts to ensure that Vince was treated as a family member and had constant virtual access to his own family at home.

Sadly, Vince passed away on January 27, 2022, surrounded by his loving family.

Although neurofibromatosis created many challenges for Vince, he refused to let his disability affect his spirits or his passion for life. He never let the disease define him.

Vince will always be remembered for his infectious smile, his charming sense of humor, and his zest for life.

As President Abraham Lincoln said, in the end, it is not the years in life that count; it is the life in your years. In the short 42 years of his life, Vince made every single day count.

He lived every day with kindness and gratitude. Vince's perseverance and tenaciousness were an inspiration to his family, friends, and all of those who were lucky enough to know him.

I ask today that all of my colleagues join me in observing a moment of silence to remember the incredible life of Vincent Augostini.

To the Augostini family, please know that we send our deepest condolences and prayers. May Vincent rest in peace.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McEACHIN) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Gracious and loving God, remind us, as we pause in this moment, to honor the covenant You have established with us.

In Your great mercy, You have allowed us to enjoy a personal relationship with You, a relationship based on the promise You have made, time and again, to be our protector, our shield, our confidant, and our hope.

Though repeatedly we have not lived up to our end of that promise, where we agreed that we would be Your people, may we recommit ourselves, with renewed hearts and renewed purpose, to serve You this day.

What a remarkable privilege You have given us to know You, to follow You, and to love You. You call us forth to live in response to that privilege.

Because You have forgiven our iniquity, may we respond to those around us with compassion.

Because You no longer remember our sin, may we live lives worthy of Your grace.

In the strength of Your name, we offer our prayers this day.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

(Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of the American Rescue Plan, or the ARP.

The ARP helped to provide critical assistance to individuals and small businesses during our historic COVID-19 pandemic that has driven job and wage growth in our country.

I will focus on just one little piece of this law: the provision boosting the child tax credit.

Study after study has shown the benefits of this policy: helping families meet basic needs such as food and utilities, a need that has become even greater when we talk about the rising

costs and inflation we are all experiencing.

Unfortunately, this support ended as families are grappling with higher prices for a range of basic needs.

If you really want to help families struggling with inflation, renew the successful ARP child tax credit. It is the right prescription for struggling families.

#### PUTIN'S WAR

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, war criminal Putin is betraying the young soldiers of Russia to death. 18- to 20-year-old conscripts are mercilessly sent to Ukraine on a training mission not knowing they were going to murder Ukrainian families of children, women, and men. Russian mothers and fathers are lied to by Putin that this is a "special mission."

I especially understand foreign service. My father served in the Flying Tigers with the Chinese military in Kunming, Chengdu, and Xi'an to stop aggression in World War II. As a parent, I am grateful my son Alan served in Iraq, my son Add in Iraq, my son Julian in Egypt, and my son Hunter in Afghanistan.

I know Russian families are concerned for their sons who are being sacrificed by Putin, murdering for oil, money, and power in Putin's war.

That is why I have offered bipartisan legislation to Russian military defectors for expedited refugee status to America. Defectors who turn over equipment to Ukraine will receive a payment of up to \$100,000.

God bless Ukraine. God save Ukraine. Long live President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by Speaker pro tempore DEGETTE on Friday, March 11, 2022:

H.R. 2545, to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the role of doctors of podiatric medicine in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 75, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Friday, March 11, 2022:

H.R. 2471, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS AND MEMBER TO THE ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHILD CARE CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2062, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following additional individuals and Member to the Advisory Board for the House of Representatives Child Care Center:

Ms. Brooke Scannell, Arlington, Virginia

Ms. Stacey Leavandosky, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Collin Davenport, Alexandria, Virginia

Ms. Lora Snyder, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Matthew Dwyer, Alexandria, Virginia

Ms. Natalie Joyce, Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Cyrus Artz, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Alyene Mlinar, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Cari Fike, Cheverly, Maryland

Mr. Robbie Minnich, Arlington, Virginia

Ms. Jennifer Belair, Washington, D.C.

Mr. HUDSON, North Carolina

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1433

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McEACHIN) at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### BOUNDARY OF PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 268) to provide for the boundary of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park to be adjusted, to authorize the donation of land to the

United States for addition to that historic park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 268

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. BOUNDARY; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) BOUNDARY.—Section 3(b)(2) of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1991 (16 U.S.C. 410nnn–1(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) In addition to the land described in paragraph (1), the historical park shall consist of—

“(I) the approximately 34 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Palo Alto Battlefield NHS Proposed Boundary Expansion’, numbered 469/80,012, and dated May 21, 2008; and

“(II) on the date that such land is donated to the United States, the approximately 166.44 acres of land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK Proposed Boundary Addition, Fort Brown Unit’, numbered 469/143,589, and dated April 2018.

“(ii) Before accepting any donated land described in this subparagraph, the Secretary shall complete a boundary study analyzing the feasibility of adding the land to the national historical park.

“(iii) If a boundary study completed under clause (ii) finds that acceptance of the donated land is feasible and appropriate, the Secretary may accept such land and administer the land as part of the historical park after providing notice of such finding to Congress.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “MAP” and inserting “MAPS”; and

(B) by striking “map” and inserting “maps”.

(b) LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—Section 3(b)(3) of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1991 (16 U.S.C. 410nnn–1(b)(3)) is amended by striking “after” and all that follows through “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “after the addition of lands to the historic park boundary, the Secretary of the Interior”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 268, the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park Boundary Adjustment Act, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VELA).

H.R. 268 expands the boundary of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park to include approximately 166 acres of land that is to be donated to the Department of the Interior.

The donated land was the site of Fort Brown, a crucial outpost during the Mexican-American War, which remains the last standing physical structure associated with that war.

During its life, Fort Brown transformed from a site designed for a confrontation into a post that served to protect the growing Mexican-American population of the region.

Palo Alto Battlefield was designated as a national historic landmark in 1960, as a national historic site in 1978, and a national historic park in 2009. Today, the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park is the only unit of the National Park Service focused on the Mexican-American War.

I congratulate Representative VELA for championing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 268 authorizes the transfer of approximately 166 acres, by donation, from the International Boundary and Water Commission to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park in Texas.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park is the site of the first major battle of the Mexican-American War and has the distinction of being the only National Park Service unit to interpret the Mexican-American War.

The land authorized to be transferred through this bill includes the historic Fort Brown site in Brownsville, Texas, which served as a critical military outpost during the Mexican-American War.

I thank Chair GRIJALVA for accommodating our request at markup to require the Secretary of the Interior to complete a boundary study analyzing the feasibility of adding this land to the park prior to it being acquired and incorporated into the boundary. The study requirement will ensure that the land to be donated is feasible for the National Park Service to manage as an addition to the park.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will help preserve an important piece of American history, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VELA), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 268, legislation to add the Fort Brown earthworks to the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

I introduced this legislation to preserve a piece of history that is not only

central to south Texas, but to our great Nation. Adding this piece of Fort Brown is critical to interpreting the Mexican-American War and the changes made to our international boundary. It is a record of our Nation's border expansion extending to the Pacific Ocean.

In hopes of establishing the Rio Grande River as the southern border of the United States, General Taylor ordered the construction of Fort Texas in March of 1846.

On May 3, 1846, Mexican General Mariano Arista attacked Fort Texas. Under the command of General Zachary Taylor, U.S. forces, including Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, fought at the Battle of Palo Alto and the Battle of Resaca de la Palma, two decisive victories that would force the Mexican retreat across the Rio Grande.

While the siege produced limited damage to the fort, Major Jacob Brown, who had command of the post, was mortally wounded in its defense. Afterward, General Taylor named the site Fort Brown, and the surrounding area became the town of Brownsville, Texas.

The Fort Brown earthworks is the only standing architecture in the United States associated with the Mexican-American War. Bringing the earthworks into the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park helps tell our Nation's story and protects this important symbol of the transformation of the country resulting from the 19th century westward expansion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation so we can protect an essential piece of our history that will help us to tell the story of our Nation long into the future. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support in this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am ready to close when the gentleman from Arizona is. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I have one additional request to address the legislation.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ).

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Congressman FILEMON VELA's bill, H.R. 268, which would add Fort Brown to the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park located in Brownsville, Texas.

By including this fort, we are creating a national monument for the only standing architecture in the United States associated with the Mexican-American War.

In 1845, after the annexation of Texas, President James Polk sent soldiers to Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to proclaim the boundary of the United States at the Rio Grande River.

In 1846, General Zachary Taylor ordered the construction of the fort, which consisted of a six-sided

earthwork. Once finished, General Taylor left to procure supplies and gave command of the fort to Major Jacob Brown.

On May 3, 1846, Mexico sought to capitalize on the depleted resources and bombarded the fort for 6 straight days. Major Jacob Brown and the American troops fought valiantly, forcing Mexico to retreat. American forces only lost two soldiers, one of which was Major Brown himself.

Today, the city of Brownsville and Fort Brown serve as a testament to Major Brown's valor, patriotism, and sacrifice. By passing H.R. 268, we as a Nation will honor Major Brown and the Americans who stood their ground at Fort Brown.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join Congressman VELA and I in preserving this important part of south Texas' and our entire country's history.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I join with the ranking member to urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 268, which will preserve The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park. The preservation and expansion of the Palo Alto Battlefield will continue to provide access, and encourage public understanding of this historically important site.

I support this legislation because the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park marks the 1846 clash of Mexican and U.S. troops, preserves the battle site, and includes history tours. The park preserves the site and informs visitors about its national and international importance. The Mexican-American war of 1846–1848 gained the great state of Texas its independence. This bill will authorize the donation of the park and grant the authority to the United States to implement a boundary to preserve in perpetuity of the history of a key notable battle that changed the map of North America.

Specifically, H.R. 268 adjusts the boundary of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park in Texas by including approximately 166 acres of land donated to the U.S. that will be identified on the map titled Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary Addition, Fort Brown Unit (2018), when the land is donated to the United States.

Finally, the bill authorizes the transfer of property from the International Boundary and Water Commission to the National Park Service (NPS) to be part of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park. The identified land was the site of Fort Brown, a crucial outpost during the conflict and which remains the last standing physical structure associated with the Mexican-American War.

Palo Alto Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1960, a National Historic Site in 1978, and a National Historical Park in 2009. Today, the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park is the only unit of the NPS focused on the Mexican-American War.

President James K. Polk, in his December 1845 message to Congress, characterized the recent annexation of Texas by the United

States, with a boundary along the Rio Grande. He had campaigned for the presidency with a pledge to extend the United States to the Pacific Ocean, and the addition of the Republic of Texas as the 28th state represented a major step toward that goal.

Mexico, however, challenged annexation. Although Texas had severed ties with Mexico in 1836, many Mexican leaders refused to recognize its independence and denounced the U.S. move as an attack on Mexico. The Rio Grande River formed the boundary of the new state. Mexico had always mapped Texas as a much smaller region—bounded in part by the Nueces River. Polk's call for a Rio Grande border placed a huge expanse of territory in dispute.

President Polk attempted to force a settlement of the boundary issues. In the summer of 1845, he sent an envoy to Mexico City to negotiate an agreement. The tactic failed. In Mexico, hardline Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga marched to the capital, seized control of the government, and announced that he would discuss nothing but the return of Texas. Clear battle lines had been drawn.

When Mexican and United States troops clashed on the Palo Alto Battlefield, cannon blasts and musket fire were not the only dangers. In the field's harsh environment, they also encountered poisonous snakes and insects, and prickly plants. These natural hazards remain today.

On May 8, 1846, U.S. and Mexican troops clashed on the coastal prairie of Palo Alto, where the Rio Grande empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The ensuing two-year conflict changed the map of North America. Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park preserves and interprets the site and memory of that battle, vividly described in dozens of letters and diaries written by soldiers.

The Palo Alto Battlefield includes 3,400 acres of prairie and dense chaparral. The battlefield is being restored to its 1846 condition landscape and its trails, facilities, and visitor services are under development. The battlefield is located at 7200 Paredes Line Rd. (FM 1847) in Brownsville, TX, just north of the FM 511 intersection.

The Resaca de la Palma and Fort Brown sites, both National Historic Landmarks, will also be preserved. Today the Resaca de la Palma Battlefield lies on Paredes Line Rd. in the heart of Brownsville, which has swallowed up much of the original scene. But 38 acres of the battlefield survive. In 2011 it became a second unit of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park.

Fort Brown has suffered over time from the effects of erosion and levee construction on the Rio Grande. A few earthen mounds near the Fort Brown Golf Course are all that remain. Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park is cooperating with private and public partners to preserve Fort Brown for public enjoyment and education.

I ask all members to join me in voting for H.R. 268, to support the authorization of the donation of the land to the United States to continue the preservation and expansion of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 268, as amended.



The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KA'ENA POINT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1908) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1908

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **HERITAGE AREA.**—The term "Heritage Area" means the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Hawaii.

(4) **STUDY AREA.**—The term "study area" means Honolulu County on the island of O'ahu.

#### SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the "Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area".

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(A) represents distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(B) is worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(C) would be best managed—

(i) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(ii) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities—

(A) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(B) for recreation and education;

(4) contains resources that—

(A) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(B) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(5) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(A) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;

(B) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all partici-

pants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

(C) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;

(6) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in paragraph (5) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(7) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

#### SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study under section 3; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1908, the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act, introduced by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), my Natural Resources Committee colleague.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area in the State of Hawaii.

The study focuses on the undeveloped area of the point on the west end of the island of Oahu and home to some of the richest and most well-preserved cultural aspects of Hawaii's history along with invaluable and unique environmental and natural resources.

□ 1445

This area is the site of the last intact sand dune ecosystem in Hawaii and an important cultural site that, according to some Hawaiian tradition, is where the souls of the deceased leapt into the next plane of existence.

Rich with wildlife and thriving biodiversity, the area is home to various protected species, including Laysan albatrosses, the wedge-tailed shearwaters, monk seals, and fragile native plants.

I congratulate my colleague, Representative CASE, for championing this bill on behalf of his constituents. I urge my colleagues to support the legisla-

tion, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1908, offered by Congressman CASE of Hawaii, requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area.

The study authorized by this bill focuses on an undeveloped area on the west end of O'ahu that is home to the last intact sand dune species in Hawaii.

As the chairman pointed out, this point is also inhabited by various protected species, the wedge-tailed shearwaters, monk seals, and rare native plants.

The feasibility study that this bill authorizes will be conducted in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, historical societies, and tourism offices.

Some day I hope to be able to visit this Ka'ena Point with Congressman CASE. I urge adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1908, the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act. I wish first to recognize and say "mahalo," or thank you, to my partner in our Hawaii congressional delegation, Representative KAIALI'I KAHELE, who co-introduced this bill with me.

Our bill directs the U.S. Department of the Interior to study whether Ka'ena Point, a treasured wilderness area on the western tip of the island of O'ahu, should be designated as a national heritage area, or NHA. The 3-year study would evaluate whether Ka'ena Point holds invaluable resources that reflect our country's heritage and are worthy of conservation and special recognition nationally. Such a designation would also offer critical support to our local community in Hawaii to conserve the area for present and future use.

I am certain that Ka'ena Point is a perfect candidate for NHA designation. It houses a rich cultural and environmental history. It is the location of one of Hawaii's most sacred places, a leina a ka 'uhane, a leaping place of souls where, according to native Hawaiian tradition, the spirits of the recently deceased leap from this realm to the next.

As one of the last few remaining and easily accessible wilderness areas on O'ahu, the sand dunes of Ka'ena Point are home to a number of endemic and endangered species, such as the Hawaiian monk seal, Laysan albatross, and the ohai flower.

Our bill will ensure the full collaboration of the local community in preserving the traditions and pristine nature of Ka'ena Point. The community, our local organizations, fishers, hikers, and neighborhood groups, will be fully



engaged throughout the study process and, if the area is eventually designated as an NHA, will be integral partners in the area's management.

Finally, I also thank the chairs and ranking members of my full Committee on Natural Resources and Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, and our staffs for your understanding and support of our proposal.

And yes, to the ranking member, I look forward to showing you Ka'ena Point as soon as you can come out.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I again urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, we all know Hawaii is a beautiful State. The bill will help protect and conserve that rich environmental and cultural heritage. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

And I urge Representative CASE to invite all of us to Hawaii when it is time to see the site.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1908; the "Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act" which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area.

Different from national parks, national heritage areas are community-based efforts that preserve and share stories about a region's history and character. Heritage areas contain a mixture of public and private property, including towns, historic sites, parks, trails, commercial districts, and even working farms.

National Heritage Areas are a grassroots, community-driven approach to heritage conservation and economic development. Through public-private partnerships, NHA entities support historic preservation, natural resource conservation, recreation, heritage tourism, and educational projects. Leveraging funds and long-term support for projects, NHA partnerships foster pride of place and an enduring stewardship ethic.

When an area is designated as an NHA, its inhabitants don't have to leave. An important aspect of NHAs is that they are intended as a celebration of a living environment, and they improve the local economy around them.

The National Parks Service estimates NHAs average \$5.50 for every \$1.00 of federal investment, bolstering the local economies through their unique "heritage tourism."

Not only are NHAs economically friendly, but they are also climate friendly. Many NHAs improve water and air quality in their regions through restoration projects and encourage people to enjoy natural and cultural sites by providing new recreational opportunities.

This modern approach to conservation taken by NHAs should influence the NPS' approach, extending the appreciation for the nexus between the people and land.

John Muir was a greatly revered conservationist who some consider partly responsible for the establishment of our National Parks System. He and former President Theodore Roosevelt went on a camping trip to Yosemite, and after the trip was done, President Roosevelt was inspired by his conservationist ideas and thus established the National Parks System.

As a result of that camping trip, we now have 423 national parks. While their grandeur and contributions to employment, quality of life, and national beauty are not to be overlooked, much of the lands these parks lie on were stolen from indigenous tribes.

For example, Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone National Park was created when President Ulysses S. Grant signed into law the Yellowstone Act of 1872, which created America's first landscape to be "reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale . . . and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

Because of this order, the Crow, Blackfeet, Bannock, Nez Perce, and Shoshone tribes were all removed from Yellowstone, lands they had inhabited for generations. Recent studies have found additional tribal claims to the land numbering as high as 27, yet despite this information there is no redress in sight.

It is worth noting that the NPS has graciously set up programs for Native students and has increased tribal consultation to exchange information about park projects and ethnographic resources. The tribes have requested to participate in resource management and decision-making, to conduct ceremonies and other events in the park, and to collect plants and minerals for traditional uses.

This is a step in the right direction, but it is a far cry from justice which has been long denied and overdue for native peoples.

Land sovereignty has always been a false promise the U.S. Government has offered to its indigenous peoples, which is even more relevant in the case of indigenous Hawaiians.

Since the illegal overthrow of their government and subsequent colonization of Hawaii in 1898, indigenous Hawaiians' struggle has not ended. From the Mauna Kea protests spanning the last few years concerning an observatory to be placed on sacred land to the Kalama Valley Protests surrounding evictions of farmers from their lands to build a resort in the 1970s, indigenous Hawaiians have endlessly fought for self-preservation and self-determination as they were promised, and the fight will continue.

Their fight will be aided by the passage of the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act. I am grateful that Representatives CASE and KAHELE have committed to fully involving all engaged communities, including native Hawaiians.

It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I rise in strong support of H.R. 1908, the Ka'ena Point National Heritage Area Act and urge my colleagues support for the Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1908.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1931) to provide competitive grants for the promotion of Japanese American confinement education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1931

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Japanese American Confinement Education Act".

### SEC. 2. JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.

Public Law 109-441 (120 Stat. 3290) is amended—

(1) in section 2, by adding at the end the following:

"(4) JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.—The term 'Japanese American Confinement Education Grants' means competitive grants, awarded through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Program, for Japanese American organizations to educate individuals, including through the use of digital resources, in the United States on the historical importance of Japanese American confinement during World War II, so that present and future generations may learn from Japanese American confinement and the commitment of the United States to equal justice under the law.

"(5) JAPANESE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Japanese American organization' means a private nonprofit organization within the United States established to promote the understanding and appreciation of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the United States by illustrating the Japanese American experience throughout the history of the United States."; and

(2) in section 4—

(A) by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" before "There are authorized";

(B) by striking "\$38,000,000" and inserting "\$80,000,000"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under this section, not more than \$10,000,000 shall be awarded as Japanese American Confinement Education Grants to Japanese American organizations. Such competitive grants shall be in an amount not less than \$750,000 and the Secretary shall give priority consideration to Japanese American organizations with fewer than 100 employees.

"(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

"(A) FIFTY PERCENT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for funds awarded under this subsection, the Secretary shall require a 50 percent match with non-Federal assets from non-Federal sources, which may include cash or durable goods and materials fairly valued, as determined by the Secretary.

"(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching requirement

under subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines that—

“(i) no reasonable means are available through which an applicant can meet the matching requirement; and

“(ii) the probable benefit of the project funded outweighs the public interest in such matching requirement.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1931, the Japanese American Confinement Education Act, introduced by my colleague, Representative DORIS MATSUI.

In 2006, Congress established the Japanese American Confinement Sites grant program for the preservation and interpretation of U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

These grants are awarded through a competitive process to entities working to preserve historic Japanese American incarceration sites. They require a 2:1 Federal to non-Federal match.

H.R. 1931 would authorize increased and much-needed funding for the program within the National Park Service, ensuring that the lessons and history of the unjust incarceration of Japanese Americans is not forgotten, and that we continue to learn from the transgression of the past.

The bill will also establish a new competitive grant within the program that would support nonprofits to create and share educational materials about the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II.

I congratulate my colleague, Representative MATSUI, for championing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1931 extends the authorization of the Japanese American Confinement Sites grant program and establishes a new competitive grant program to award grants to Japanese American organizations to create and disseminate educational materials about the history of Japanese American confinement during World War II.

In 2006, Congress established the Japanese American Confinement Sites, or

JACS grant program to preserve and interpret U.S. Confinement Sites during World War II. However, the program will soon run up against the end of its authorization cap.

The program has supported valuable projects across the country, including at least 12 in my home State of Arkansas, where important projects have been funded at my alma mater, the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, as well as Arkansas State University, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, University of Central Arkansas, and the Central Arkansas Library System, and the McGehee Industrial Foundation.

These projects include archiving, creating educational exhibits, hosting workshops and lectures, preserving cemeteries, and recording oral histories.

I appreciate Representative MATSUI's work on this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support extending the program.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), sponsor of the legislation.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Japanese American Confinement Education Act. This bill builds upon one of my earliest achievements, reauthorizing the Japanese American Confinement Sites program established in 2006.

The Japanese American story is an important one. It needs to be told and retold. It is a story that cannot afford to be lost in time.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the authorization of Executive Order 9066. Yet, too many Americans do not know the history of the Japanese American community.

These Americans were stripped from their homes and sent to remote camps. Families were put behind barbed wire and guarded by armed soldiers.

Today, I speak to you on the floor of the people's House as a Member of this esteemed Chamber. Yet, my first 3 months of life were part of that pained experience. My parents were among those who lived in these appalling conditions, incarcerated solely because of their ancestry. This also included many people from the Sacramento region, including my late husband, Congressman Bob Matsui, who was only 6 months old when he was sent to one of these camps.

Those of us in the Japanese American community know all too well if we do not learn from history, we risk the chance of it repeating. That is why we must continue to lift up these stories. That is why we must continue to listen to those who came before us and teach this history to our future generations. These are the voices that my bill seeks to preserve.

There are still some people who think that by walling off our country from the less fortunate, that we will

somehow make ourselves safer; that by making people feel like the other, that we will be more secure.

But that is not who the American people are. We have this wonderfully diverse Nation and it is together that we stand the strongest.

The story of Japanese Americans is something that Bob and I felt a responsibility to preserve; the history of individuals and families in the Japanese American community. And really, it is truly an American story of perseverance, persistence, and the love of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on educating our public about this important, painful piece of American history.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1931, the Japanese American Confinement Education Act, as well as H.R. 6434, the Japanese American World War II History Network Act, which we will consider later today.

I am honored and humbled to cosponsor these measures, and I sincerely thank my colleagues from California, Representatives MATSUI and OBERNOLTE, for their work in crafting both pieces of legislation to ensure that the inexcusable injustices faced by our Nation's Japanese American community during World War II are never forgotten.

The memory of World War II evokes one of the darkest periods of our history as a country, the mass internment of Japanese Americans. Over the course of the war, our Federal Government forcibly relocated and incarcerated about 120,000 Japanese Americans, the majority of whom were U.S. citizens, in barbed wire enclosed camps.

H.R. 1931 and H.R. 6434 both strengthen our ability, if not necessity, to tell what happened in these confinement sites, and to ensure that future generations learned what happened so it never occurs again.

I urge my colleagues to honor and remember the Japanese Americans who were incarcerated at still-infamous sites like Manzanar, Tule Lake, where my wife's uncle and aunt, simple truck farmers from Sacramento, were interned, Heart Mountain, and the Honouliuli Internment Camp in Honolulu by voting “yes” on both H.R. 1931 and H.R. 6434.

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Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I encourage passage of this bill.

I have friends back in Arkansas who, like Representative MATSUI, at a young age, were in some of these internment camps, and they are great Americans, very patriotic. We owe it to them to recognize what happened and to support this program.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I urge approval of H.R. 1931. The sponsor of the legislation, Representative MATSUI, and also Representative CASE have made, I think, the profound argument for the legislation and its support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1931 the Japanese American Confinement Education Act that would provide education to elevate understanding about the confinement of Japanese Americans during World War II. In addition to a museum-based educational program, this bill would permanently reauthorize the Japanese American Confinement Sites Preservation Program.

H.R. 1931 will direct the Department of the Interior to establish a program of grants to Japanese American museums to educate about the confinement of Japanese Americans as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, the use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans.

Two months after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, President Roosevelt signed an Executive Order that authorized the relocation of Japanese Americans, most of whom were U.S. citizens, to designated camps nationwide.

Teaching about the incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII would emphasize the importance of understanding the terrible social injustices that have been inflicted upon racial and ethnic minority groups in the United States.

Highlighting this subject would create a thoughtful, deep awareness about our community, our world, and ourselves.

We must teach that the incarceration of Japanese Americans was wrong, and that racism is wrong.

This sort of hysteria may occur again, and people must do their part to make sure that it never happens again.

Illuminating and confronting the tragedy inflicted upon Japanese Americans during WWII can help shape the citizens who will lead us into a more socially aware future.

Keeping the memories of incarceration alive also gives Japanese Americans the ability and responsibility to speak out when other groups are unfairly targeted on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, or other identity.

My former colleague Congressman Norman Mineta, who represented the constituents of California's 13th and 15th Congressional districts, is a survivor of the Heart Mountain internment camp near Cody, Wyoming.

In his remarks during a House debate on the passage of the Civil Liberties Act, he exclaimed that he, and all the other prisoners, "lost [their] most basic human rights. [Their] own government had branded [them] with the unwarranted stigma of disloyalty which clings to [them] still to this day."

Secretary Mineta helped lead the efforts to pass the Civil Liberties Act, which offered a formal apology from the United States Government for its policies toward Japanese Americans and paid each of the 80,000 living survivors \$20,000 in compensation.

His tenacity and faith led him to become a member of Congress for 20 years, Secretary

of Commerce under President Bill Clinton, and Secretary of Transportation under President George W. Bush.

It is our duty as Members of Congress to honor and commemorate Secretary Mineta, and all other survivors of this unjust racial attack, by passing this bill and educating everyone on these atrocities to ensure nothing like this will ever happen again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1931, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### GUAM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2899) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2899

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. THE GUAM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

##### (a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate regional and local organizations or agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study areas as National Heritage Areas.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study areas—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use by residents and visitors; and

(iii) would be best managed—

(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(II) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities that share a common heritage;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(C) provides—

(i) outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

(ii) outstanding recreational and educational and cultural tourism opportunities;

(D) contains resources that—

(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and

(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(E) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, including museums and heritage organizations, and State and local governments that—

(i) are involved in the planning of the National Heritage Area;

(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Area, including the Federal Government; and

(iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Area;

(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) PRIVATE PROPERTY CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider the potential impact that designation of the study area as a national heritage area would have on private property on Guam.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than the end of the third fiscal year after the date on which funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AREA.—The term "Area" means a National Heritage Area located in Guam.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the island of Guam.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2899, introduced by my Committee on Natural Resources colleague, Delegate SAN NICOLAS.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2899 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designated areas within the island of Guam as national heritage areas. The study would cover the entire island of Guam and identify areas of natural, historic, and cultural importance that reflect the traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that represent distinct and nationally significant aspects of the American story.

I congratulate Delegate SAN NICOLAS for his strong advocacy in promoting this legislation on behalf of his constituents, and I urge support from my colleagues on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2899, offered by Mr. SAN NICOLAS of Guam, requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a national heritage area.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Mariana Islands were one of the first places settled by seafaring peoples. The last 400 years of Guam's history are marked by administrations of three different nations: Spain, the United States, and Japan. After the Spanish-American War in 1898, Guam was ceded to the United States as an unincorporated territory.

Guam's rich history and culture merit consideration for national heritage area status.

I support Congressman SAN NICOLAS' bill to study areas within the island of Guam to determine whether they merit designation as a national heritage area in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, Guam would like to begin by thanking the committee chairman for his leadership on this measure, as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from Arkansas, for the unanimous support of the committee for this legislation, H.R. 2899, and the majority leader for us being able to bring this measure to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, this bill would authorize the National Park Service to conduct a study throughout the territory of Guam to identify sites that will be eligible for designation as national heritage areas.

The first such designation occurred in 1984, signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. Since that time, 54 other sites throughout the country have been so designated as national heritage areas, enjoying the rightful support of this Federal Government to preserve, promote, and enhance the significance of these sites in the fabric of America.

Madam Speaker, Guam, in relation to our capital, is our westernmost territory, situated closer to Asia than America. Our island possesses one of the largest contiguous coral reefs in the country; a deep history that includes sites of Imperial Japanese occupation, devastation, and decimation during World War II; over 300 years of Spanish colonization and subjugation; 124 years as a U.S. possession; and 3,000 years of present-day indigenous history carried on by the indigenous CHAMORU people, who this month recognized CHAMORU culture and history month with Mes CHAMORU.

Guam holds stories of resiliency, loyalty, triumph over struggle, and the struggle that is our present-day unreconciled relationship with these United States. It is the birthplace of patriots who gave their lives for this country; veterans who proudly served; and Americans through and through, who patiently yet persistently seek full inclusion in this great Nation.

This legislation is but one of many steps we must take to fully acknowledge the fabric of the territory of Guam and all territories in the tapestry that is American democracy.

Our national heritage is not contiguous to a single landmass, nor is it homogeneous to any single people. It is, in fact, everything and everyone we are today and the confluence of circumstances that have brought us to this day.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues throughout this Congress to join our colleagues on the committee to secure unanimous passage of H.R. 2899 as symbolic of the unanimity of this great Nation, the United States, Tribes, and territories of America.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, again, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON, LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2899, "To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a National Heritage Area, and for other purposes."

Different from national parks, national heritage areas are community-based efforts that preserve and share stories about a region's history and character. Heritage areas contain a mixture of public and private property, including towns, historic sites, parks, trails, commercial districts, and even working farms.

National Heritage Areas are a grassroots, community-driven approach to heritage conservation and economic development. Through public-private partnerships, NHA entities support historic preservation, natural resource conservation, recreation, heritage tourism, and educational projects. Leveraging funds and long-term support for projects, NHA partnerships foster pride of place and an enduring stewardship ethic.

When an area is designated as an NHA, its inhabitants don't have to leave. An important aspect of NHAs is that they are intended as a celebration of a living environment, and they improve the local economy around them.

The National Parks Service estimates NHAs average \$5.50 for every \$1.00 of federal investment, bolstering the local economies through their unique "heritage tourism."

Not only are NHAs economically friendly, but they are also climate friendly. Many NHAs improve water and air quality in their regions through restoration projects and encourage people to enjoy natural and cultural sites by providing new recreational opportunities.

Guam is much more than sun, sea, and sand. The island is awash with a history that dates back to the Latte Period of 2000BC, the

period of Ancient Chamorro life before a Spanish expedition led by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan arrived on March 6, 1521.

With 131 sites around the island listed on the National Register of Historic Places, these historical landmarks weave a fascinating tale of the island's struggles, resilience, and victories over thousands of years. Though the island's colorful history spans the Spanish era, the American period, and Japanese WWII occupation, today Guam is most widely celebrated for its native Chamorro culture and pride.

Chamorros are the indigenous people of the Mariana Islands of which Guam is the largest and southernmost on an island chain. Archaeological evidence identified civilization dating back 5,000 years.

Their vernacular, called the Chamorro language, is interestingly not a Micronesian dialect but a distinct language with its own vocabulary and grammar.

Therefore, considering the richness of Guam's land and its peoples, it brings me much joy to rise in strong support of H.R. 2899. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

It is for that reason, Madam Speaker, that I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2899.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MODERNIZING ACCESS TO OUR PUBLIC LAND ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3113) to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3113

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means any land managed by a Federal land management agency.

(2) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term "Federal land management agency" means—

- (A) the Bureau of Reclamation;
- (B) the National Park Service;
- (C) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;
- (E) the Forest Service; and

(F) the Corps of Engineers.

(3) ROAD OR TRAIL.—The term “road or trail” means a road or trail designated by 1 or more of the Secretaries for public use.

(4) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior; and

(C) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

### SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY DATA STANDARDIZATION.

Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall jointly develop and adopt interagency standards to ensure compatibility and interoperability among applicable Federal databases with respect to the collection and dissemination of data—

(1) relating to public outdoor recreational use on Federal land; and

(2) used to depict locations at which recreation uses are available to the public.

### SEC. 4. DIGITIZATION AND PUBLICATION OF EASEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each of the Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall digitize and publish on the applicable agency website geographic information system mapping data that specifies, with respect to the relevant Secretary, all Federal interests in private land, including easements (other than flowage easements), reservations, and rights-of-way—

(1) to which the Federal Government does not have a fee title interest; and

(2) that may be used to provide public recreational access to the Federal land.

(b) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretaries shall develop a process to allow members of the public to submit questions or comments regarding the information described in subsection (a).

### SEC. 5. DATA CONSOLIDATION AND PUBLICATION OF ROUTE AND AREA DATA FOR PUBLIC RECREATIONAL USE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each of the Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall make publicly available on the website of the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers, as applicable, geographic information system data with respect to the following:

(1) Status information with respect to whether roads and trails on the Federal land are open or closed.

(2) The dates on which roads and trails on the Federal land are seasonally closed.

(3) The classes of vehicles and types of recreational uses that are allowed on each segment of roads and trails on the Federal land, including the permissibility of—

(A) off-highway vehicles;

(B) motorcycles;

(C) nonmotorized bicycles;

(D) electric bicycles;

(E) passenger vehicles;

(F) nonmechanized transportation; and

(G) over-snow vehicles.

(4) The boundaries of areas where hunting or recreational shooting (including archery, firearm discharge, and target shooting) is permanently restricted or prohibited on the Federal land.

(b) UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall update the data described in subsection (a) not less frequently than twice per year.

(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretaries shall develop a process to allow members of the public to submit questions or comments regarding the information described in subsection (a).

(c) EFFECT.—Geographic information system data made publicly available under subsection (a) shall not disclose information regarding the nature, location, character, or ownership of historic, paleontological, or archaeological resources, consistent with applicable law.

### SEC. 6. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.

(a) THIRD-PARTY PROVIDERS.—The Secretaries may enter into an agreement with a third party to carry out any provision of this Act.

(b) US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The Secretaries may work with the Director of the United States Geological Survey to collect, aggregate, digitize, standardize, or publish data on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior to meet the requirements of this Act.

### SEC. 7. REPORTS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through March 30, 2031, the Secretaries shall submit a report on the progress made by the Secretaries with respect to meeting the requirements of this Act to—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

### SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this Act—

(A) \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2022; and

(B) \$5,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025;

(2) to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this Act—

(A) \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2022; and

(B) \$5,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025; and

(3) to the Secretary of the Army to carry out this Act—

(A) \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2022; and

(B) \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3113, the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act, or MAPLand Act, introduced by my Committee on Natural Resources colleague, Representative BLAKE MOORE.

Our committee has long focused on sportsmen's access to public lands. I am pleased that shortly after I became chair, we were able to pass the bipar-

tisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, which included an entire title on sportsmen's access.

The MAPLand Act would build on that law, as well as the investments made by the Great American Outdoors Act, to help ensure that hunters, anglers, and all Americans can more easily find information and resources to help facilitate public lands access.

Representative MOORE's bill would direct the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop and adopt standards to ensure database compatibility for the collection and sharing of outdoor recreation data related to Federal lands.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MOORE for championing this bill on behalf of everyone who enjoys our public lands, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I also rise in support, along with Chairman GRIJALVA, and I thank him for his support of H.R. 3113, the MAPLand Act, offered by the ranking member of the Natural Resources Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Mr. BLAKE MOORE of Utah.

This bill directs the Department of the Interior, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop and adopt interagency standards for the collection and dissemination of outdoor recreation data on Federal lands.

Our Nation's outdoorsmen and -women are increasingly reliant on digital mapping and GPS technologies to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreation activities on our Nation's complicated patchwork of Federal lands. Unfortunately, inconsistent and incomplete digital mapping data frequently prevents the public and Federal land management agencies from maximizing the full benefits of these technologies.

Mr. MOORE's bill requires our Federal land management agencies to digitize records of easements and rights-of-way across private lands so the public will have a better understanding of Federal land access points and ensure that Americans recreating stay safe and avoid trespassing.

Outdoor recreation is vital to our Nation's economy, and the way we expand outdoor recreation is to expand access.

Madam Speaker, I commend Mr. MOORE for his hard work on this important legislation to modernize our Federal land management records, and I urge adoption of the measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3113, the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act, or MAPLand Act.

Access to America's lands is critical. Driven in part by the COVID-19 pandemic, we are seeing more people hunt, fish, hike, and bike than ever before. Recreating on these lands creates fond memories, improves the physical and mental health of Americans, and contributes significantly to our economy.

Each year, outdoor recreation across the country injects \$887 billion into our economy. These dollars support communities in Utah and nationwide, contribute to high-paying jobs, and connect us through our shared hobbies and interests.

There are roughly 640 million acres of land in the Federal estate. Of these, more than 9 million acres in the Western United States have no permanent legal means of access.

Land users understand firsthand the shortage of information that exists on which lands are opened, how they can be accessed, and more. In fact, tens of thousands of important land access files are currently outdated or only in paper form, filling up cabinets in office building basements. This just simply isn't good enough for the 21st century.

This lack of access to crucial information prevents us from enjoying all that our lands have to offer, and it makes it more difficult for the hard-working employees at our land management agencies to do their jobs.

It is time to fix these problems by modernizing the data behind our Federal lands. My bill, H.R. 3113, the MAPLand Act, will do just that.

Madam Speaker, this bipartisan and bicameral commonsense legislation will help our Federal land management agencies work together better by creating shared data standards and improving the digital information available to all who visit our lands.

Making this information more detailed and accessible in the digital age is one of the many reasons why this bill enjoys such broad support. This is about helping families spend more time together outside, about improving the way that our government works, and about fostering and sharing the joy of the great outdoors.

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I am grateful to Ranking Members FULCHER and WESTERMAN and Chairmen NEGUSE and GRIJALVA for cosponsoring the MAPLand Act and helping drive it forward.

I am also grateful for staff members and stakeholder groups who worked closely with my office at all hours on this important effort that will bring our lands into the 21st century. This has truly been a collaborative effort that will reverberate for years to come and one that I have been proud to be a part of.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my legislation, and

I hope my colleagues in the Senate will consider and pass this important bill expeditiously.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I encourage adoption of this commonsense bill. It will be very beneficial to provide better access to our outdoor recreation areas, and I think it would also be a great benefit to Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I concur with Ranking Member WESTERMAN and urge support of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3113, the "Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act," or the MAPLand Act, which will make it easier for every American to access data for outdoor recreation possibilities.

It directs the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop and adopt standards to ensure compatibility among federal databases for the collection and dissemination of outdoor recreation data related to federal lands.

The Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers must digitize and publish geographic information system mapping data that includes:

federal interests, including easements and rights-of-way, in private land;

status information as to whether roads and trails are open or closed;

the dates on which roads and trails are seasonally opened and closed;

the types of vehicles that are allowed on each segment of roads and trails;

the boundaries of areas where hunting or recreational shooting is regulated or closed; and

the boundaries of any portion of a body of water that is closed to entry, is closed to watercraft, or has horsepower limitations for watercraft.

The MAPLand Act's stipulations will provide essential information to all Americans who wish to spend time on our beautiful public lands.

Because of the provisions in this bill, Americans will have the most up to date information about the trail they wish to hike, stream or lake they wish to fish on, or regulations of grounds on which they wish to hunt.

This ensures that all Americans will be safe while exploring our great outdoors, making this legislation's passage of the utmost necessity.

This bill would also allow our agencies to manage and plan more effectively while also reducing the potential for access-related conflicts between recreators and private landowners. Simply put, this legislation promises to help more people get outdoors.

Currently, more than 9.52 million acres of land in the West lack permanent and legal access points for public use, and information on these lands is still kept on paper files.

Approximately 5,000 of the Forest Service's 37,000 recorded easements have been digitized and uploaded to an electronic database. The MAPLand Act would help give federal land management agencies the resources they need to digitize these files for public use,

as well as require these agencies to provide information on seasonal vehicle restrictions on public roads and trails, hunting boundaries, and watercraft restrictions.

Madam Speaker, it is for these reasons that I strongly support H.R. 3113, the MAPLand Act and therefore urge my colleagues to support this legislation as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3113, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### SAVE THE LIBERTY THEATRE ACT OF 2021

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3197) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the City of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in Louisiana, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3197

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Save the Liberty Theatre Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the City of Eunice, Louisiana.

(2) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Proposed Boundary Revision and Disposal", numbered 467/168813, and dated December 2020.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### SEC. 3. LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall convey to the City, by quitclaim deed and without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcels of land referred to in subsection (a) are Lots 5 and 6, less the North 27 feet of Lot 5, Block 22, of the Original Townsite of Eunice, generally depicted as "Proposed Disposal Area" on the map.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

#### SEC. 4. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

Upon the conveyance to the City of the land described in section 3(b), the boundary of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve shall be adjusted to exclude—

(1) the conveyed land; and

(2) Lots 7 and 8 of the Original Townsite of Eunice generally depicted as "Non-NPS in Current Boundary" on the map.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3197, the Save the Liberty Theatre Act introduced by my colleague Representative MIKE JOHNSON.

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a small piece of the historic Liberty Theatre to the city of Eunice, Louisiana. Although the theater is owned and operated by the city, it is adjacent to the Prairie Arcadian Cultural Center, which is owned by the National Park Service as a unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park.

In the 1980s, the Park Service ended up building an annex to the theater in order to construct an ADA compliant ramp and to house an air conditioning system for the two buildings. Now, the city of Eunice plans to build its own HVAC system. Consolidation of the property is a win-win: It will allow rehabilitation of the Liberty Theatre to move forward and decrease operating costs for the National Park Service.

This is a commonsense piece of legislation, and I am pleased to support it today. I thank Representative JOHNSON for bringing this bill forward and bringing it to our attention, and I urge our colleagues to support the passage today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I also rise in support, along with Chairman GRIJALVA, of H.R. 3197, the Save the Liberty Theatre Act, offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill transfers a federally owned annex to the city of Eunice, Louisiana, so the city can complete critical renovations to the historic Liberty Theatre.

Transferring this annex will allow the park to replace the HVAC system in the adjacent Prairie Arcadian Cultural Center and allow the city of Eunice to install a new HVAC system in the theater and perform other renovations that are currently hindered due to the National Park Services' ownership interest. This transfer will result

in cost savings for the National Park Service and the taxpayer.

Madam Speaker, I commend Mr. JOHNSON for his work to save this important Louisiana landmark and building local support for his legislation. I urge adoption of the measure, and I hope that the Senate will take up this bill very soon.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3197.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### DESIGNATION OF EL PASO COMMUNITY HEALING GARDEN NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4380) to designate the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

#### H.R. 4380

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF EL PASO COMMUNITY HEALING GARDEN NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Healing Garden located at 6900 Delta Drive, El Paso, Texas, is designated as the “El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial”.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The national memorial designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial shall not require or authorize Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to that national memorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4380, a bill to designate the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial, introduced by my colleague, Representative VERONICA ESCOBAR.

On August 3, 2019, El Paso, Texas, was the target of a horrific domestic terrorist attack that took 23 lives, injured another 23 people, and devastated communities across the Nation.

The mass shooting occurred at a Walmart Supercenter on the east side of El Paso and is arguably the deadliest targeted attack against Latinos in modern American history.

Following the attack, the county of El Paso approved the construction of the El Paso Community Healing Garden to provide the community with a space to honor victims and survivors and to heal.

My heart goes out to all the victims of this horrific attack. While I know there is nothing we can do to turn back the clock, I hope that our efforts to recognize this site as a national memorial will help bring some solace and healing to the community.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ESCOBAR for championing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, along with Chairman GRIJALVA, I rise in support of H.R. 4380, which would designate the El Paso Healing Garden in El Paso, Texas, as a national memorial.

On August 3, 2019, 23 people tragically lost their lives and more than 20 were injured when a gunman opened fire at a Walmart in El Paso. In 2020, the county of El Paso approved the construction of the El Paso Community Healing Garden to provide a space to honor victims and survivors and aid in the healing process.

I hope that the El Paso Healing Garden will continue to bring peace and comfort to the families who lost loved ones in this senseless and horrific attack.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), the sponsor of the legislation.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong and enthusiastic support of my bill, H.R. 4380, the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial Act.

My bill will designate the El Paso Healing Garden at Ascarate Park in El Paso, Texas, as a national memorial, and help ensure that our entire country honors the 23 innocent lives we lost in

the attack on El Paso on August 3, 2019.

I rise today for my legislation, but I also rise in memory of the 23 souls who were killed by a domestic terrorist. I rise for the 22 other victims who were injured in the attack. I rise for their loved ones—their families, friends, and for an entire community rocked by white supremacy.

On the morning of August 3, 2019, a 21-year-old gunman drove more than 11 hours and hundreds of miles to get to El Paso. He used an AK-47 and opened fire at a busy Walmart while families were shopping for groceries, getting their prescriptions filled, and buying school supplies for their children. He killed couples, grandparents, siblings, brand new parents. His youngest victim was just 15 years old. It was the deadliest targeted attack on Latinos in modern American history.

The weapon he used wasn't just intended to kill—an AK-47 rips flesh, bones, and arteries to shreds. Most of the survivors from the attack don't just live with the scars that we can't see in front of us, but they live with unbelievable physical agony, and they also have to shoulder the financial consequences of ongoing surgeries and medical care, even years later.

When he turned himself in, the domestic terrorist confessed to police that he drove to El Paso to slaughter Mexicans and immigrants. He published a screed online just before the massacre, and in it he cited the anti-immigrant Great Replacement theory and xenophobic hate speech, claiming that he was combating what he called the "Hispanic invasion of Texas."

This is the same language, these are the same theories, the same hate and racism that we still hear today from rightwing public figures and the former President, whose favorite scapegoats are still vulnerable immigrants.

These people should have seen that their words have power. Unfortunately, however, instead of learning from this tragedy, racists and supremacists have grown more emboldened. And why wouldn't they? They are radicalized nightly by a national media outlet disguised as "news" that runs unchecked, their talking points openly parroted by leaders here, in the Halls of Congress.

Our safe, loving, welcoming community, a community of good will, is seen as a threat by people with hate in their heart. The language of hate draws a target on the backs of the most vulnerable. On August 3, El Paso paid the price.

El Pasoans, however, came together in the immediate aftermath of this shooting and we did what we do best: take care of each other, stand united, stand in love. We represent the best of America, and El Pasoans continue to be a source of great hope for me.

El Paso is strong. We are resilient. But we deserve justice and recognition. I am honored to help ensure that what happened in El Paso is not forgotten, not anywhere, not in any corner of this

country. That we remember every victim and we work to prevent more tragedy.

Madam Speaker, I will close by sharing the names of the victims:

Andre Pablo Anchondo, Jordan Kae Anchondo, Arturo Benavides, Jorge Calvillo Garcia, Leonardo Campos, Jr., Maribel Hernandez-Loya, Adolfo Cerros Hernandez, Sara Esther Regalado Monreal, Guillermo "Coach Memo" Garcia, Angelina Silva Englisbee, Maria Munoz Flores, Raul Estrada Flores, Gerhard Alexander Hoffmann, David Alvah Johnson, Luis Alfonso Juarez, Maria Eugenia Legarreta Rothe, Ivan Manzano, Gloria Irma Marquez, Elsa L. Mendoza, Margie Reckard, Javier Amir Rodriguez, Teresa Trinidad Sanchez Guerra, and Juan De Dios Velazquez.

May they rest in peace, may their families find comfort, and may our country learn from this tragedy.

□ 1530

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, again, I support this bipartisan bill. It is unfortunate that with regard to something that had so much agreement on it that people would point fingers at political figures or political movements and try to assign the actions of a disturbed, radical individual to a political party or to a political figure.

Madam Speaker, I do support this, I wish that the debate hadn't gone in this direction, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, the gun violence epidemic has horribly impacted American communities across the Nation. Texas is no exception, and neither was El Paso.

In 2019 the El Paso community was shaken to its core when a crazed gunman drove more than 11 hours to stop what he called the "Hispanic invasion of Texas."

All of us know that his hatred and bigotry was encouraged from the highest levels of our government and played upon stereotypes developed in American media from hard news to Hollywood for generations.

This appalling event led to 23 innocent lives being cut short and dozens injured in the deadliest targeted attack on Latinos in modern American history.

But El Paso did not collapse in the face of tragedy. Instead, they banded together to mourn their loved ones and rebuild their community, and we, as Americans, stood with them. That summer we were all "El Paso strong."

By designating the El Paso Community Healing Garden as a federally recognized national memorial site, we will continue to honor the victims and provide solace to survivors who have shown their remarkable strength and resiliency on their path to healing.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support my friend, Representative ESCOBAR's,

bill, H.R. 4380, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

I rise in strong commitment and recognition of this healing garden legislation, H.R. 4380, and I thank my colleagues, Congresswoman ESCOBAR, whose legislation it is, Congressmen CASTRO and GRIJALVA, and the gentleman from Arkansas for recognizing, first of all, that we stand united in the acknowledgment of the pain and violence that these families experienced and the tragedy of someone coming to target innocent families and children and bestowing upon innocent persons that they were invading this country, this country who has the Statute of Liberty that says bring us your tired and your weary.

I want to congratulate Congresswoman ESCOBAR for the leadership that she gave and the strength that she showed. I saw her as I traveled to El Paso. She truly exhibited "El Paso strong" as so many of us came to mourn with her. We were broken, but we were resolved that we would never stand for this again. It was a terrorist act, and it was against people simply because of their race and their ethnic background.

I visited those in the hospital who were wounded, some of whom died later. I attended funerals where families lost mothers and fathers. I will never forget this enormous and devastating tragedy and the viciousness of this act.

So I rise to support this legislation, to say never again, and to thank Congresswoman ESCOBAR for reminding us that we are Americans and this violence and this hatefulness will not stand. We ask those in leadership positions to not call names of people who are of backgrounds they don't understand.

Let us stand in prayer and unity for the families in El Paso.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for helping bring this to the floor.

Representative ESCOBAR's particular piece of legislation is not merely a reminder or a political statement. It is a memorial, an acknowledgment of a tragedy, and an acknowledgment of the need for reconciliation, the need for healing, the need for understanding, and the need to have the conversations as communities that we need to have so that if we do nothing else to prevent this kind of deranged violence, we can at least begin to heal and talk about the issue in a way that maybe reaches

part of that end to reduce this kind of violence and violence in general.

I speak from limited experience but vital experience. Our former colleague, Representative Giffords, was in an attempted assassination. Six people died at the Congress on Your Corner where she would hold events for people to come and talk to her about the issues facing our Nation and facing the district, that unique ability of this democracy of ours for their elected officials to be accessible to the public that they represent.

She was shot, almost died, and survived, and we have a memorial to that event in Tucson. It has proven to be a rallying point, it has proven to be a great instrument for nonviolence, and it is a forum for discussion and growth, the growth of tolerance and understanding in Tucson, Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation, I thank the ranking member for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4380.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS RECOVERY ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5001) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5001

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Recovery Act".*

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS RELATED TO FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS.

*Section 3 of Public Law 106-392 (114 Stat. 1603 et seq.) is amended—*

*(1) by striking "2023" each place it appears and inserting "2024";*

*(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "\$179,000,000" and inserting "\$184,000,000";*

*(3) in subsection (b)(2) by striking "\$30,000,000" and inserting "\$25,000,000";*

*(4) in subsection (h), by striking " , at least 1 year prior to such expiration,"; and*

*(5) in subsection (j), by striking "2021" each place it appears and inserting "2022".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5001, introduced by my Natural Resources Committee colleague, Representative JOE NEGUSE of Colorado. This bipartisan bill will reauthorize two programs that are working to recover threatened and endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

This legislation will continue the collaboration work of Tribes, water users, environmental groups, local utilities, and State and Federal agencies that are partnering to recover four fish species currently listed under the Endangered Species Act as either threatened or endangered.

These programs provide Endangered Species Act compliance for projects that use water resources from the San Juan River and Upper Colorado River Basins, so that these rare native fish can be recovered while human water use can continue.

With the conservation actions undertaken through the recovery programs, one fish was downlisted from endangered to threatened last year, and another fish is under consideration for downlisting to threatened as well. This good work is important, and it should continue.

I want to commend my colleague, the chair of the National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee, Representative NEGUSE, for his leadership on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5001 would extend the Upper Colorado and San Juan recovery implementation programs and their reporting requirements for an additional year.

The programs provide Endangered Species Act compliance for more than 2,500 water and power projects that withdraw more than 3.7 million-acre feet of water for human needs.

The program's goals are to recover four endangered fish species while continuing facility operations with the ultimate goal of species delisting. Last

year, the Fish and Wildlife Service reclassified one of these species, the humpback chub, from endangered to threatened, and proposed a similar reclassification for the razorback sucker.

Madam Speaker, if it has razorback in the name, it has to be important, and we need to take care of it.

Current law required the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report to Congress by September 30, 2021, on recommendations for the programs post 2023. Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior failed to meet this deadline. As such we are here today extending the programs by 1 year in order to give the administration enough time to complete the report.

While I support the extension today, I want to be clear that any further extension of the programs will require an in-depth discussion of the programs' goals, achievements, and administrative overhead costs.

In closing, Madam Speaker, again, I support this bill, I support the razorback sucker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, it is good to know that the ranking member has a weakness, and so we are going to put razorback in every piece of legislation from now on.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5001, "the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Recovery Act" which extends through FY2024 the authority of the Department of the Interior to implement construction of facilities for the endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River basins. The bill also extends through FY2022 the deadline for the submission of the report on the recovery implementation programs.

The Upper Colorado River Basin is home to 14 native fish species, including the endangered humpback chub, bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, and razorback sucker. These endangered fish are found only in the Colorado River system.

The Recovery Program is a unique partnership of local, state, and federal agencies, water and power interests, and environmental groups working to recover endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River Basin while water development proceeds in accordance with federal and state laws and interstate compacts.

The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program was first established in 1988 to help bring four species of endangered fish back from the brink of extinction: the humpback chub, bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, and razorback sucker.

This bill will protect those 14 endangered fish species in the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basin and allow critical water infrastructure projects to continue.

The Colorado River provides water to nearly 40 million people, flows through 9 National Parks, and drives a \$1.4 trillion economy. If the Colorado River basin were a country, it would be the world's 7th largest by economic output.

On average, 90 percent of streamflow in the Colorado River Basin originates in the Upper

Basin, which is the area above Lees Ferry, Arizona. This water has a multitude of uses that include irrigation, municipal and industrial purposes, mining activities, recreation, and supporting habitat for livestock, fish and wildlife.

The Colorado River Basin also has an immense capacity to generate hydropower. Hundreds of hydroelectric dams along the river's main stem and tributaries have a combined generating capacity of approximately 4,178 megawatts, making it part of the solution for combatting climate change.

But the river is stretched to its limit. Climate change and increasing water demand due to an expanding population is and will continue present significant challenges that if left unaddressed, will impact regional and national economies, degrade the environment, challenge agricultural heritage and food production, and limit recreational opportunities from fishing and boating to skiing.

Protecting this river basin and its biodiversity is therefore of the utmost importance. Without its biodiversity, this river basin will be thrown out of equilibrium and cease to function and subsequently provide as it has for centuries.

This would create a humanitarian disaster for 40 million people and economic disaster for countless more, in addition to the loss of incomparable natural beauty and endangered life.

However, under the leadership of Secretary Deb Haaland, whom I hold in the highest regard, I am certain that these 14 species of fish and in turn the Colorado River Basin can be saved, averting unquestionable disaster for millions.

This Act is common sense, bipartisan, and ultimately needed legislation that I am proud to support. It is for that reason that I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5001, The Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Recovery Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5001, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1545

## JAPANESE AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HISTORY NETWORK ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6434) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish, within the National Park Service, the Japanese American World War II History Network, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6434

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Japanese American World War II History Network Act".

### SEC. 2. JAPANESE AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HISTORY NETWORK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the "Japanese American World War II History Network" (hereinafter referred to as the "Network").

(b) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—

(1) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of Japanese American World War II history and Japanese American experiences during World War II, including studies related to relocation centers and confinement sites, that are underway or completed;

(2) produce and disseminate appropriate educational materials, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information relating to Japanese American World War II history and Japanese American experiences during the war, including relocation centers and confinement sites;

(3) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance under subsection (c); and

(4)(A) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(B) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under subparagraph (A).

(c) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:

(1) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to Japanese American World War II history and Japanese American experiences during the war, including relocation centers and confinement sites.

(2) With the consent of the property owner, other Federal, State, local, Tribal, and privately owned properties that—

(A) relate to Japanese American World War II history and Japanese experiences during the war, including relocation centers and confinement sites;

(B) have a verifiable connection to Japanese American World War II history and Japanese experiences during the war, including relocation and confinement sites; and

(C) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) Other governmental and nongovernmental facilities and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to Japanese American World War II history and the experiences of Japanese Americans during the war, including relocation centers and confinement sites.

### SEC. 3. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.

To achieve the purposes of this Act and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network described in section 2(c) with units of the National Park System and programs of the National Park Service, including the Japanese American Confinement Sites Program, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, Tribes, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

### SEC. 4. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary under this Act shall expire 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material for the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6434, the Japanese American World War II History Network Act, introduced by my Natural Resources Committee colleague, Representative JAY OBERNOLTE.

This bill will direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Japanese American World War II History Network within the National Park Service.

Between 1942 and 1945, the U.S. Government wrongfully imprisoned approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans, most of whom were U.S. citizens. Many of the U.S. Government's activities during World War II were done in secrecy and were not accurately represented to the public in the years after the war.

Designating this network will support education and awareness of the people, places, and events that were associated with the wrongful incarceration of Japanese Americans.

This effort will be a welcome complement to the existing Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, which we are looking to reauthorize and strengthen today through Representative MATSU's legislation, which we considered earlier this afternoon.

I thank Representative OBERNOLTE for championing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6434, offered by my committee colleague, Mr. OBERNOLTE of California, to establish a Japanese American World War II History Network within the National Park Service.

As Chairman GRIJALVA stated, this bill is complementary to the previous bill we considered today with the JACS program in it.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, tens of thousands of Japanese Americans were forcibly removed from the West Coast to relocation centers across the United States. Japanese

Americans were imprisoned without trial and forced to relocate to some of the most remote areas of our country, with few personal belongings. My State of Arkansas was home to two relocation camps, Rohwer in Desha County and Jerome in Chicot and Drew Counties.

Mr. OBERNOLTE's bill, which I have proudly cosponsored, would establish a cohesive national network to increase the visibility of all sites related to the Japanese American experience during World War II. The network will be similar to existing networks established in recent years to connect sites associated with the Underground Railroad, the Reconstruction era, and the African American civil rights movement.

At the legislative hearing, Mr. Bruce Saito, chair of the Friends of Manzanar, testified about this critical network, saying: "We must continue to strengthen the network and continue to connect the dots through the network so this tragic and very important lesson in history is never forgotten."

The new network will be an important tool to ensure that this history, no matter how painful it may be, is always remembered, and the important stories of interned Japanese Americans are told with honor and respect.

In addition to the Friends of Manzanar, we have received letters of support from the Amache Preservation Society, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Japanese American Historical Society, and the Arkansas Historical Preservation Program.

I commend Mr. OBERNOLTE for his work on this important legislation that will help future generations learn from and reflect on the experiences of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support, and I thank Mr. OBERNOLTE for introducing the legislation. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. OBERNOLTE, our colleague on the committee, and Ms. MATSUI, a former colleague on the committee, for two pieces of very important legislation that look at the realism that we need to look at in terms of our history as a Nation. They are complementary and good pieces of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge approval, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6434.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## MODERNIZING ACCESS TO OUR PUBLIC LAND ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3113) to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 9, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

YEAS—414

Adams	Bishop (NC)	Cárdenas	Cohen	Hill	Moolenaar
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Carey	Cole	Himes	Mooney
Aguilar	Blunt Rochester	Carl	Comer	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Allen	Boebert	Carson	Connolly	Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)
Allred	Bonamici	Carter (GA)	Cooper	Horsford	Moore (WI)
Amodei	Bost	Carter (LA)	Correa	Houlihan	Morelle
Armstrong	Bourdeaux	Carter (TX)	Costa	Hoyer	Moulton
Arrington	Bowman	Cartwright	Courtney	Hudson	Mrvan
Auchincloss	Boyle, Brendan	Case	Craig	Huizenga	Murphy (FL)
Axne	F.	Casten	Crawford	Issa	Murphy (NC)
Babin	Brady	Castor (FL)	Crenshaw	Jackson	Nadler
Bacon	Brooks	Castro (TX)	Crist	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Baird	Brown (MD)	Cawthorn	Crow	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Balderson	Brown (OH)	Chabot	Cuellar	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Banks	Brownley	Cheney	Curtis	Jayapal	Nehls
Barr	Buchanan	Cherfilus-McCormick	Davids (KS)	Jeffries	Newhouse
Barragán	Buck	Chu	Davidson	Johnson (GA)	Newman
Bass	Buchson	Cicilline	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (LA)	Norcross
Beatty	Burchett	Clark (MA)	Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran
Bentz	Burgess	Clarke (NY)	Dean	Johnson (SD)	Obernolte
Bera	Bush	Cleaver	DeFazio	Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bergman	Bustos	Cline	DeGette	Jones	Omar
Beyer	Butterfield	Cloud	DeLauro	Jordan	Owens
Bice (OK)	Calvert	Clyburn	DelBene	Joyce (OH)	Palazzo
Bilirakis	Cammack	Clyde	Delgado	Joyce (PA)	Pallone
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal		Demings	Kahele	Palmer
			DeSaulnier	Kaptur	Panetta
			DesJarlais	Katko	Pappas
			Deutch	Keating	Pascrell
			Diaz-Balart	Keller	Payne
			Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Pence
			Doggett	Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter
			Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Peters
			Doyle, Michael	Khanna	Pfleger
			F.	Kildee	Phillips
			Duncan	Kilmer	Pingree
			Dunn	Kim (CA)	Pocan
			Ellzey	Kim (NJ)	Porter
			Emmer	Kind	Posey
			Escobar	Kirkpatrick	Pressley
			Eshoo	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
			Espallat	Kuster	Quigley
			Estes	Kustoff	Raskin
			Evans	LaHood	Reed
			Fallon	LaMalfa	Reschenthaler
			Feenstra	Lamb	Rice (NY)
			Ferguson	Lamborn	Rice (SC)
			Fischbach	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)
			Fitzgerald	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (AL)
			Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
			Fleischmann	Latta	Rose
			Fletcher	LaTurner	Rosendale
			Fortenberry	Lawrence	Ross
			Foster	Lawson (FL)	Rouzer
			Fox	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
			Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Ruiz
			Franklin, C.	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger
			Scott	Lesko	Rush
			Fulcher	Letlow	Rutherford
			Gaetz	Levin (CA)	Ryan
			Gallagher	Levin (MI)	Salazar
			Gallego	Lieu	Sánchez
			Garamendi	Lofgren	Sarbanes
			Garbarino	Long	Scalise
			Garcia (CA)	Loudermilk	Scanlon
			Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
			Garcia (TX)	Lucas	Schiff
			Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Schneider
			Gimenez	Luria	Schrader
			Gohmert	Lynch	Schrier
			Golden	Mace	Schweikert
			Gomez	Malinowski	Scott (VA)
			Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Scott, Austin
			Gonzalez,	Maloney,	Scott, David
			Vicente	Carolyn B.	Sessions
				Maloney, Sean	Sewell
			Gooden (TX)	Mann	Sherman
			Gosar	Manning	Simpson
			Gottheimer	Mast	Sires
			Granger	Matsui	Slotkin
			Graves (LA)	McBath	Smith (MO)
			Graves (MO)	McCarthy	Smith (NE)
			Green (TN)	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
			Green, Al (TX)	McClain	Smith (WA)
			Greene (GA)	McClintock	Smucker
			Griffith	McCollum	Soto
			Grijalva	McEachin	Spanberger
			Grothman	McGovern	Spartz
			Guest	McHenry	Speier
			Guthrie	McKinley	Stansbury
			Harder (CA)	McNerney	Stanton
			Harris	Meeks	Staub
			Harshbarger	Meijer	Steel
			Hartzler	Meng	Stefanik
			Hayes	Meuser	Steil
			Hern	Mfume	Steube
			Herrell	Miller (IL)	Stevens
			Herrera Beutler	Miller (WV)	Stewart
			Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Strickland
			Higgins (NY)		

Suoizzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone

Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman

## NAYS—9

Biggs  
Good (VA)  
Hice (GA)

Massie  
Norman  
Perry

Roy  
Taylor  
Weber (TX)

## NOT VOTING—9

Budd  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Huffman

Kinzinger  
Mullin  
Sherrill

Vela  
Waters  
Young

□ 1907

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bourdeaux (Correa)	Harder (CA) (Beyer)	Neguse (Perlmutter)
Bowman (Meng)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Pascrell (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kahele (Mrvan) Kaptur	Payne (Pallone) Phillips
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	(Lawrence)	(Scanlon)
Connolly (Wexton)	Kildee (Butterfield)	Porter (Wexton) Rice (SC)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	(Arrington) Roybal-Allard
Cuellar (Green (TX))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	(Escobar)
Dean (Scanlon)	Lamb (Beyer)	Ryan (Beyer)
DeLauro (Courtney)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Salazar (McClain)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)	Lesko (Joyce (PA))	Schrier (Jeffries) Sires (Pallone)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)	Lofgren (Jeffries) Luetkemeyer	Suoizzi (Beyer) Titus (Cicilline)
Fortenberry (Moolenaar)	(Meuser)	Trone (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)	McHenry (Cammack)	Upton (Katko) Watson Coleman
Gimenez (Waltz)	McNerney (Correa)	(Pallone)
Golden (Delgado)	Miller (WV) (Walorski)	Welch (Pallone) Wilson (FL)
Granger (Van Duyne)	Neal (Beyer)	(Cicilline)

UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN  
RIVER BASINS RECOVERY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5001) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 27, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

## YEAS—397

Adams Aderholt Aguilera Allred Amodei Armstrong Arrington Auchincloss Axne Babin Bacon Baird Balderson Banks Barr Barragán Bass Beatty Bentz Bera Bergman Beyer Bice (OK) Bilirakis Bishop (GA) Bishop (NC) Blumenauer Blunt Rochester Boebert Bonamici Bost Bordeaux Bowman Boyle, Brendan F. Brady Brooks Brown (MD) Brown (OH) Brownley Buchanan Buck Bucshon Burchett Bush Bustos Butterfield Calvert Cammack Carbajal Cárdenas Carey Carl Carson Carter (GA) Carter (LA) Carter (TX) Cartwright Case Casten Castor (FL) Castro (TX) Cawthorn Chabot Cheney Cherfilus- McCormick Chu Cicilline Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Cleaver Clyburn Clyde Cohen Cole Comer Connolly Cooper Correa Costa Courtney Craig Crawford Crenshaw Crist Crow Cuellar Curtis Davids (KS) Davidson Davis, Danny K. Davis, Rodney Dean DeFazio DeGette	DeLauro DelBene Delgado Demings DeSaulnier DesJarlais Deutch Diaz-Balart Dingell Donalds Doyle, Michael F. Duncan Dunn Ellzey Emmer Escobar Eshoo Españillat Estes Evans Feenstra Ferguson Fischbach Fitzgerald Fitzpatrick Fleischmann Fletcher Fortenberry Foster Foxx Frankel, Lois Franklin, C. Scott Fulcher Gaetz Gallagher Gallego Garamendi Garbarino Garcia (CA) Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX) Gibbs Gimenez Gohmert Golden Gomez Gonzales, Tony Gonzalez, Vicente Gottheimer Granger Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green (TN) Green, Al (TX) Griffith Grijalva Grothman Guest Guthrie Harder (CA) Hayes Hern Herrell Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (NY) Hill Himes Horsford Houlahan Hoyer Hudson Huffman Huizenga Issa Jackson Jackson Lee Jacobs (CA) Jacobs (NY) Jayapal Jeffries Johnson (GA) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Johnson (TX) Jones Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Kahele Kaptur Katko	Keating Keller Kelly (IL) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Khanna Kildee Kilmer Kim (CA) Kim (NJ) Kind Kirkpatrick Krishnamoorthi Kuster Kustoff LaHood LaMalfa Lamb Lamborn Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Latta LaTurner Lawrence Lawson (FL) Lee (CA) Lee (NV) Leger Fernandez Letlow Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Lieu Lofgren Long Loudermilk Lowenthal Lucas Luetkemeyer Luria Lynch Mace Malinowski Malliotakis Maloney, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Mann Manning Mast Matsui McBath McCarthy McCaul McClain McClintock McCollum McEachin McGovern McHenry McKinley McNerney Meeks Meijer Meng Meuser Mfume Miller (WV) Miller-Meeks Moolenaar Mooney Moore (AL) Moore (UT) Moore (WI) Morelle Moulton Mrvan Murphy (FL) Murphy (NC) Nadler Napolitano Neal Neguse Nehls Newhouse Newman Norcross O'Halleran Obernolte Ocasio-Cortez Omar Owens Palazzo Pallone Palmer Panetta
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Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader

Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suoizzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus

## NAYS—27

Allen Biggs Burgess Cline Cloud Fallon Good (VA) Gooden (TX) Gosar	Greene (GA) Harris Harshbarger Hartzler Higgins (LA) Hinson Hollingsworth Lesko Massie	Miller (IL) Norman Perry Rice (SC) Rosendale Roy Sessions Taylor Weber (TX)
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## NOT VOTING—8

Budd Doggett Gonzalez (OH)	Kinzinger Mullin Reed	Sherrill Vela
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□ 1924

Mr. BABIN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bourdeaux (Correa)	Golden (Delgado) Granger (Van Duyne)	McNerney (Correa)
Bowman (Meng)	Harder (CA) (Beyer)	Miller (WV) (Walorski)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Neal (Beyer) Neguse
Carter (TX) (Nehls)	Kahele (Mrvan) Kaptur	(Perlmutter)
Connolly (Wexton)	(Lawrence)	Pascrell (Pallone)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Kildee (Butterfield)	Payne (Pallone) Phillips
Cuellar (Green (TX))	Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	(Scanlon)
Dean (Scanlon)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Porter (Wexton) Rice (SC)
DeLauro (Courtney)	Lamb (Beyer)	(Arrington)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Roybal-Allard (Escobar)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)	Lesko (Joyce (PA))	Ryan (Beyer) Salazar
Fortenberry (Moolenaar)	Lofgren (Jeffries) Luetkemeyer	(McClain) (Schrier (Jeffries))
Garamendi (Correa)	(Meuser)	Sires (Pallone) Suoizzi (Beyer)
Gimenez (Waltz)	McHenry (Cammack)	Titus (Cicilline)



Trone (Beyer)      Watson Coleman      Wilson (FL)  
 Upton (Katko)      (Pallone)      (Cicilline)  
                          Welch (Pallone)

#### ABORTION PROVIDER APPRECIATION DAY

(Mr. LEVIN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Abortion Provider Appreciation Day.

In March of 1993, Dr. David Gunn was killed outside his abortion clinic by a white supremacist, anti-abortion extremist. To honor his legacy, this day was established.

Last week, his children, David, Jr., and Wendy, joined a deeply moving press conference to celebrate the essential, compassionate, necessary healthcare providers deliver courageously, despite pressures, restrictions, political interference, and violent threats to their personal safety.

I want to recognize two incredible abortion providers and tireless advocates in my district, Renee Chelian, the founder of Northland Family Planning, and her daughter Lara, and the work these women do in our communities to make reproductive healthcare accessible to all.

I urge my colleagues to join in this important affirmation of Congress' commitment to abortion providers.

#### CELEBRATING SAVANNAH STATE'S MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the tremendous season of the Savannah State University men's basketball team.

The upset-minded Tigers have won their first Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championship title since 1981.

Topping off a four-game win streak with a conference championship victory, the Tigers went into the SIAC championship game as the underdog against Benedict College.

This historic team struggled throughout the season, entering the post-season 11-13, but came together as a team and found a way to win when it mattered most.

I am so proud of the team that Head Coach Horace Broadnax has put together at Savannah State University. He is helping these young men unlock their full athletic potential.

The season is not over, as the Tigers are now preparing for their shot at the NCAA Division II National Tournament. This has not been an easy season by any means, but the Tigers have momentum and drive to keep them moving forward.

Gentlemen, good luck in the tournament.

#### DELIVERING RESULTS FOR THE PEOPLE

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, in just the last few weeks, Congress has sent a number of critical bills to President Biden's desk.

This includes legislation to finally make lynching a Federal hate crime, after more than 200 attempts across a century.

It includes sweeping legislation to reform and repair the Postal Service, ensuring every American gets their mail on time.

And it includes the government funding bill signed into law by the President today. The law reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act, sends critical aid to Ukraine, cuts childcare and education costs for families, supports our veterans, launches President Biden's Cancer Moonshot initiative, and so much more.

What is more, this flurry of activity comes on top of the historic bipartisan infrastructure law.

Together with President Biden, we are delivering results for the people—results not rhetoric, solutions not sound bites, headway not headlines.

#### CELEBRATING NATIONAL K9 VETERANS DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, over the weekend, we celebrated National K9 Veterans Day. This day is set to honor the service and sacrifice of American military and working dogs throughout history.

Military working dogs are vital to our military missions. Dogs can help sense incoming artillery, locate wounded soldiers, deliver messages between troops, and provide a much-needed morale boost on the front line.

The original war dog is Sergeant Stubby, the most decorated war dog of World War I. He saw four offensives and 17 battles. Despite numerous injuries, he always returned to his regiment.

Stubby's ability to warn of poison gas attacks, locate wounded soldiers, and alert his unit to incoming artillery shells ultimately earned him the rank of sergeant.

Madam Speaker, we recognize our military working dogs on March 13 because on that day in 1942, the U.S. K9 Corps was officially created.

Today, there are more than 3,000 military working dogs deployed around the globe. They are trained to perform a wide variety of critical and often dangerous tasks.

Their work to support our service-members and service to our country should not go unrecognized.

#### FUNDING COMMUNITY PROJECTS

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, last week, Congress passed the comprehensive bipartisan government funding bill that, for the first time in over a decade, delivered direct relief to community funding projects.

In my district, I worked with local and State elected officials, city and town managers, nonprofit organizations, and community and business leaders to identify top infrastructure, social services, and healthcare projects in need of Federal investment.

I thank the Appropriations Committee for fully funding all of these requests, which included a new workforce development institute for offshore wind, the expansion of a domestic violence shelter and a community health center, multiple projects to provide clean water for my constituents, dam and dredging improvements to protect against flooding disasters, and a project to support economic development.

This funding bill represents a shift in Congress toward partnerships, good policy, and action. We must work to further advance bipartisan progress in the years ahead.

#### CONTROLLING THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, last week, I joined several of my Republican colleagues on an official trip to view the southern border in Arizona.

We received an operational briefing from the Border Patrol stationed in Yuma and toured their processing center. We also went on field trips to see the halted construction of the border wall and a staging site used by cartels for smuggling children across the border.

I was horrified by what I saw. When President Biden halted construction of the border wall, he left giant strips of the border wide open for cartels to smuggle illegal drugs and even human trafficking victims into our country, women and children being abused in ways that are unimaginable.

I was appalled to learn how the cartel recycles the child victims so that they are basically the conduit to bring adults across. Then, when they are done with that child inside this country, they take them back and recycle them again through the process.

They prey on families by telling them what they think they owe to the cartel and use their children in such a way. The filth, the trash left behind, the containers of drugs and pills you find there in the arroyos, in the washes, it is horrific all the way around. We must control our border.

## HOLODOMOR IN UKRAINE

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, tomorrow, we are going to be addressed by the head of state from Ukraine.

I have been talking to people—young people, students, older people—about if they know the background between those countries, specifically the Holodomor, a starvation of the Ukrainian people that took place in 1932 and 1933.

I am shocked. I bet less than 10 percent of Americans know that 4 million—4 to 15 million, but at least 4 million—Ukrainians were starved to death by the Communist government in the early 1930s.

Even less, I am sure, know that for misreporting this starvation, a guy by the name of Walter Duranty, from The New York Times, received a Pulitzer Prize for covering it up. So, this left-wing bias out of The New York Times is not something that started today. They, of course, hated the people who were starved because they were independent farmers, and the Communist Party hates independent, family-oriented people.

## UNLOCKING RURAL AMERICA'S POTENTIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, before I begin, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I hope it is clear to all of my colleagues in this body that rural America faces a myriad of challenges.

Every day, members of the Congressional Western Caucus, of which I am very honored to be chairman, and many partners throughout rural America are working to ensure that local communities across the country are heard in our Nation's Capitol, right here, and that these challenges do not go unaddressed.

For many in big cities and urban areas, I think it can be pretty easy to overlook our rural communities. But we truly are the backbone of our great country, and our challenges are not our challenges alone. Rather, they are reflective of the entire Nation's challenges, things like managing public lands and fulfilling the government's multipurpose-use doctrine, or sup-

porting local economies and encouraging economic development, promoting critical infrastructure like roads and bridges and dams, ensuring a strong agricultural industry that feeds the world, and empowering the communities that we represent to embrace expanded domestic energy production and clean energy technologies.

Our State, local, and private land managers are conservation partners. Small businesses and local communities are eager to take the reins and make the improvements that we need, but they are consistently held back by bureaucratic red tape, delayed permitting processes that add years and millions of dollars in cost to projects, and outdated laws that don't take into account the best available science of modern technologies.

Over and over again, I hear from my constituents in central Washington State, and also from community leaders from across the United States, that we need to get the Federal Government out of the way.

That is why, throughout this month of March, Congressional Western Caucus members are taking the opportunity to highlight why reforming our duplicative and burdensome permitting process is the key to unlocking rural America's potential.

Madam Speaker, broken permitting systems negatively impact the progress that we could be making at nearly every step of the way. The National Environmental Policy Act, or what many refer to as NEPA, is one of the most egregious examples of a well-intentioned law turned into a bureaucratic nightmare for those of us who are working to improve the communities where we live, work, and farm.

The Endangered Species Act is another. This landmark species protection law has become outdated, and it is now used as a weapon by serial litigators and misguided environmentalists, who want nothing more than to sue and settle, wasting our limited government resources, which are stalling projects across the United States and disincentivizing investment in rural America.

Both of these laws play an important role in protecting lands, waters, and wildlife that we cherish throughout the West and across rural America. But because Congress has not been able to meaningfully reform them, they have actually begun to work against us.

ESA regulations can add decades to the permitting processes for forest management projects or projects that would help prevent catastrophic wildfires across the West.

In my own home State of Washington, and across the Pacific Northwest, the policies surrounding the northern spotted owl wreaked havoc on our forest industry, destroying—literally destroying—local economies. Now, our region experiences some of the worst wildfires in our Nation's history.

Madam Speaker, that is not a coincidence. Delays and roadblocks, and I in-

tend to insert a pun there, Madam Speaker, that are caused by NEPA regulations have slowed or completely stopped infrastructure projects like highway improvements or installation of new hydropower technologies that generate clean energy and provide increased fish passage.

Just last week, our members met with former Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt, who worked within the Trump administration to streamline inefficiencies and cut the environmental review process from 4.5 years, if you can believe that, down to no more than 2.

The Biden administration, of course, is now reversing this progress and bending to politically motivated interest groups at the expense of rural communities.

It is clear to us in the Western Caucus that it is time for Congress to act. For decades, rural America has been kept in regulatory limbo at the mercy of each changing administration.

Congress is a coequal branch of government, and we need to, we should, assert our authority to ensure that our communities have the certainty that they need to move forward on these critical projects.

Our rural communities deserve the investment and the development that is disincentivized by our broken permitting processes.

I know we have Western Caucus members here today who will help shed some light on some of these examples in their home districts, in their States. We will continue to demonstrate the harmful impacts of the status quo and outline our vision for a future that empowers rural Americans to tackle our challenges head-on.

I am very happy to have a group of colleagues here who are very interested in this topic, and I will first turn to Mr. BRUCE WESTERMAN, who is the vice chair of the Western Caucus, one of my vice chairs, but also the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee.

I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

□ 1945

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and also for his leadership in the Western Caucus and on these important issues that mean a lot to places like the Fourth District of Arkansas, to all over rural America, where out-of-touch policies in D.C. have a negative impact on people's daily lives, and just being able to earn a living, to pay their taxes, and to provide the goods and services that the rest of the world needs. So I appreciate you hosting this Special Order.

For years, it has been clear to rural America that our Federal permitting and environmental review processes are broken. While well-intentioned, they are doing more harm than good. The current system is complex, burdensome, and ineffective, yet the political

elite in Washington, D.C., wonder why our farmers, ranchers, and energy producers struggle.

Far-left special interest groups have weaponized, as Mr. NEWHOUSE said, well-intentioned laws like the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act, and they use them as clubs to bludgeon or kill critical infrastructure, natural resource management, and energy and minerals development projects across the United States.

Delays in environmental regulatory systems are especially acute. In 2020, the Council on Environmental Quality showed that the average time for a Federal agency to complete a final environmental impact statement through the NEPA process—again, Mr. NEWHOUSE quoted this number—is 4½ years. But that is the average number. One-quarter of all projects took over 6 years to complete. That is more than red tape. That is a roadblock. That is why Republicans support the BUILDER Act to streamline the NEPA process and benefit communities looking to improve infrastructure investment.

My district, like many others in the Western Caucus, is built on the agriculture industry, and I hear over and over from hardworking Arkansans who are simply trying to make a living through the sludge of government regulation. Overregulation and stalled regulation ensures that only the biggest businesses have the money and time to navigate the red tape and hire the lawyers that are needed to even attempt to navigate the process. This is the kind of Big Government that puts local, small operators out of business. It stamps out small business operators and honest competition in one fell swoop.

The message from rural America is clear: Government needs to get out of the way. More than that, government needs to be part of the solution and not part of the problem. I think government has forgotten that it is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and that if you work for the government, you work for the people. It is not the other way around.

There is no doubt that we should be good stewards of our environment and communities, but too often the free market, unburdened by government, is seen as the enemy of both. This is simply false. Streamlining a permitting process shouldn't be partisan, political, or picking sides. It can be a win for the environment, the economy, and our communities simultaneously. We do not need to choose just one. In fact, a healthy environment and a strong economy go hand in hand. Somehow, we have gotten this idea that they are mutually exclusive, and we can't have one without the other.

Again, Republicans have the solutions to cutting the red tape—it is called the BUILDER Act—and by so doing, we can empower rural America and strengthen our Nation's economy at the same time.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WESTERMAN for his comments. It just goes to show that it is not just Washington State, but clear across the Nation in Arkansas as well.

To further prove that point, I would like to turn to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), my good friend and colleague from the northeastern part of the State, a place where I have had the privilege to visit and see the great things that are happening in the energy sector there.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and for organizing this Special Order and all the great work that he does leading the Western Caucus.

We are really working on issues that impact not just rural America but all of America. And just to highlight a little bit of what is happening in Pennsylvania, currently in Pennsylvania, Pennsylvanians are paying on average \$4.42 per gallon of gas. That is \$1.39 more than they were paying a year ago.

The White House is frantically trying to spin a narrative that points to Russia's invasion of Ukraine as the catalyst for skyrocketing gas prices.

The truth is that the Biden administration set this energy crisis into motion on day one of his term in office by cutting American pipelines and halting leases for drilling on Federal lands. Blocking oil and natural gas drilling puts a stranglehold on domestic production and leads to higher prices for American families.

Not only has the Biden administration diminished American energy independence, but it also gave Russia the confidence to weaponize its energy exports. Pair this with Biden's refusal to unleash American energy dominance, and you have a United States, our United States that is dependent on tyrannical nations for energy.

American energy is right beneath our feet. We must kick production into high gear. We heard the President stand here and talk about buy American, made American. Well, we can't do that without American energy. We can't build American infrastructure without American energy.

To unleash that energy, the Biden administration needs to start listening to the people, needs to trust in the energy producers. We produce energy in the United States more cleanly than any other nation on the face of the Earth. We do it right, we do it environmentally friendly, and we do not want to enrich people who want to do harm to us or our allies. That is what we need to do.

We need expedited permits for LNG-exporting facilities. We need to get through the permitting process for drilling. We need to make sure we can drill on Federal lands. We need to make sure we complete pipelines. Those are the things that are halting American energy production, fueling inflation, and adding to the skyrocketing cost of energy for all Americans.

It is costing more to fill up our gas tanks. It is costing more to run our businesses and heat our homes. Simply, it is avoidable if the Biden administration would just reverse its policies and go back to where we were just 1½ short years ago, and that was energy independence. I look forward to working with Mr. NEWHOUSE on many things that can help make America stronger and put Americans first.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. KELLER for reminding us that these policies and decisions have impacts not just domestically but truly impact our relationships and our position of strength throughout the world, and especially in the situation we find ourselves in today.

Next, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), a good friend and colleague, the ranking member on the Energy and Commerce Committee, someone I have served with for a long time, not only in the statehouse in Washington State but here in the people's House in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my good friend, DAN NEWHOUSE, chairman of the Western Caucus, for his great leadership for bringing us together tonight.

This is a pivotal moment in our Nation's history. We are witnessing the real dangers of undermining our independence because of a rush-to-green agenda and what it means for our national security, our geopolitical power, and our standard of living here in the United States of America.

Energy is foundational to everything that we do. Actions to shut down American energy disarms us, and it disarms our security. By boosting our domestic production of oil and natural gas, we could be helping our allies in Europe, standing with Ukraine, and countering Putin's war.

Shutting down American energy drives people into poverty. Energy prices here at home are surging. Gas prices are the most expensive in the United States' history, breaking the record that was set by the Obama administration in 2008. Filling up the gas tank now will cost a typical family an additional \$2,000 this year. This is not "Putin's price hike."

How did this happen? How did America get into this energy crisis? These are the facts:

Under President Biden, domestic oil production declined by more than 1.5 million barrels per day, while Russian imports to the United States reached an 11-year high.

President Biden canceled the Keystone XL pipeline and imposed a moratorium on energy development on Federal lands.

The administration is currently sitting on more than 4,500 permits to drill.

Regulatory uncertainty surrounding pipeline approvals have already led to the cancelation of at least four major

pipeline projects that could have served over 25 million homes.

The cancellations of these four pipelines restricted nearly 10 percent of our natural gas production. And other pipelines are under threat of closure, like Line 5, which is critical to those who live in Michigan and Ohio.

But what is the administration's solution to this self-made crisis? What they really want to do is ban all oil and force a faster transition to their radical agenda. The President is doubling down on the rush to wind, solar, and electric vehicles—he stated so in the State of the Union—while at the same time saying that he wants to make things in America.

In order to make things in America, we must cut the red tape for domestic mining, the processing of minerals that right now is nearly impossible in our Nation. China is controlling 80 percent of the critical minerals and materials needed to manufacture renewables and batteries. We can't trade American energy security, reliability, and affordability by rushing to green technologies that make us reliant on the Chinese Communist Party.

America is the number one energy producer in the world, and we should act like it, yet the actions we are taking right now are not helping. We could boost our domestic energy production. It is vital to our way of life, our security in bringing down energy prices.

This Congress should move the legislation that I introduced with my friend BRUCE WESTERMAN, who is the ranking Republican on the Natural Resources Committee. It is called the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

It would immediately remove restrictions on U.S. LNG exports so that we could deliver natural gas to our allies in Europe rather than them continuing to be dependent on Russia. They get 40 percent of their natural gas from Russia.

It would restart the oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and offshore so that we could regain our energy dominance, our energy independence.

It would protect American energy and mineral development from unilateral shutdowns by the Biden administration just revoking permits.

And because we need more pipelines, pipelines that are the safest way to move product, we would approve the Keystone XL pipeline.

Second, the administration must stop delaying the permits and put Americans to work on energy infrastructure in America. Right now, it takes on average 6 or 7 years to review a project.

Third, we need to embrace innovation for abundant, affordable, and clean energy for us and the rest of the world. It means reducing the permitting and regulatory burdens around nuclear. We should be leading in advanced nuclear technology, for us here in the United States and around the world, but right now the permitting is so costly and time consuming, it is delaying our progress.

With an all-of-the-above strategy, we can say “yes” to America's global leadership and lower energy prices. I continue to urge my colleagues across the aisle to work together on this. Let's flip the switch on American energy to ensure a better life and a more secure future for all.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much for helping to bring home the impact this is going to have on Americans, on families, on people just trying to get to work every day and having to fill up their gas tanks. These policies have consequences, and we need to understand that.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. For sure. We need energy to do everything.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. We do absolutely.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. We need to be leading. It is American leadership; it is American competitiveness; it is our security. Let's do it.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), one of our great Members who has truly been a champion in helping to reduce red tape and improve the regulatory picture for people throughout this country.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding to me to speak on this important topic.

Most Americans can agree that the Federal Government is very good at creating regulations and making what should often be a simple process extremely complicated. In recent years, Federal permitting regulations have been some of the most overbearing and burdensome of regulations.

Landmark environmental protection laws, like the National Environmental Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act have become outdated and grown far too expansive. It is now nearly impossible to secure permits in a timely, efficient, and reasonable manner. From energy and mining projects to infrastructure development and forest management, burdensome and duplicative permitting processes have slowed or halted development throughout rural America.

Iowans are all too familiar with the overregulated government permitting process. One such example is the cumbersome and unworkable 2015 waters of the United States rule, also known as WOTUS.

□ 2000

Under the 2015 definition, the Federal government was given the authority to regulate almost any waters, including streams, ditches, ponds, and creeks.

In fact, the Federal Government would have the authority to regulate water on 97 percent of the land in Iowa. Let me repeat that: 97 percent of the land in Iowa. This left farmers, ranchers, landowners, and businesses to face confusion and burdensome restrictions on how to use their own property. WOTUS drastically expanded the jurisdiction over bodies of water like

streams and ponds that the Clean Water Act never intended to regulate.

Instead of burdening private citizens with confusing and ambiguous standards that could end up costing them thousands of dollars, we should work to ensure that the Federal Government's clean water efforts are focused on clearly defined bodies of water.

WOTUS hurt American farmers, ranchers, landowners, and businesses, it caused confusion, and it hindered economic development.

To help rural America, the Trump administration issued the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule, also known as NWPR. The NWPR is much more workable and keeps our water and land clean without destroying businesses in the process.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration is taking steps to revoke the 2020 NWPR and return to the 2015 WOTUS rule. Reverting back to terrible policies such as the WOTUS rule would have an extreme Federal overreach and would significantly harm small businesses and cripple our country's economic recovery.

The Trump administration also took steps to streamline processes under the National Environmental Protection Act to improve the ability for individuals and businesses to build, improve, and maintain infrastructure by facilitating more efficient, effective, and timely NEPA reviews by Federal agencies.

With our economy on the mend, the Biden administration should not be considering unnecessary and overly burdensome government regulations.

Reverting back to these policies represents a blatant, unconstitutional power grab aimed at taking Federal control over States in a way that threatens the rights of farmers, ranchers, and all other landowners in Iowa and across our great Nation. We need to let people do their jobs and cut back on the incredible number of Federal regulations in the permitting process.

We can protect our Nation's waterways and make improvements to infrastructure without burdensome regulations. In Iowa and in rural communities throughout the country, we recognize that farmers and ranchers are the original conservationists, and that bureaucratic red tape does not help us grow, prosper, protect our water and our land.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's work on WOTUS and the navigable waters issue. I think I have heard her say something like those things, WOTUS, is truly the most—the worst regulatory overreach in our Nation's history and it is something we have to stop. I thank the gentlewoman for her work on that.

I would like to go just a little bit south from the State of Washington to another State that adjoins my State, and the good gentleman from Oregon, in his first term in Congress, but just doing an excellent job; and I am just delighted to have him as part of this effort.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Speaker, outdated and complicated permitting processes, excess paperwork, environmental impact statements, and years-long litigation processes have delayed or prevented projects all across Oregon, especially in my district, which covers more than two-thirds of the State.

Federal permitting involves too many agencies and too many bureaucrats. As far as Federal agencies are concerned, there are no consequences for time lost or money spent. Nowhere is this problem more pronounced than in forest management.

For decades, Congress has stacked process upon process, creating more and more red tape for agencies to deal with. Of course we want to know what the impact of a project will be. However, when the processes of determining that impact stall action for up to 20 years, the system is obviously broken.

With over 70 million acres of our national forest at high or moderate risk of wildfire, there is an urgent need to reduce the amount of unneeded and dangerous fuel. We have seen the tragic results of inaction as millions of acres of our beautiful forests burn each year, including over 10 million acres in 2020 alone and over 7 million acres in 2021.

In my home State of Oregon, over a million acres burned last year in the Labor Day fires. Last summer, smoke from the massive Oregon Bootleg Fire spread across the entire United States, visibly fouling the air and poisoning people even here in Washington, D.C.

The Biden administration issued a 10-year plan acknowledging the wildfire and forest health crisis and calling for treatment of an additional 20 million acres of the National Forest System, a fraction of what is actually necessary. Congress recently provided the Forest Service with over \$6 billion in the bipartisan Infrastructure and Jobs Act to increase hazardous fuels reduction and forest restoration activities. The agency, however, remains buried in red tape, endless analysis, and frivolous litigation.

A 2014 GAO report found that the United States Forest Service did more of the most costly and time-consuming NEPA reviews than any other Federal agency. These National Environmental Policy Act reviews often require the Forest Service to spend over \$1 million to complete paperwork, and then they take an average of almost 5 years to merely authorize small and inconsequential forest thinning projects intended to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire to our forests and communities.

While precious time is wasted, massive wildfires rage on, dumping billions of tons of toxic, cancer-causing pollution into our air. This is an environmental disaster rapidly becoming a nightmare.

Congress must take action to give the Forest Service additional tools to

reduce the time, cost, and litigation that delay the agency from authorizing and implementing these critical projects. I am proud to be a cosponsor of the Resilient Federal Forests Act, which would do just that.

Earlier this year, I expressed my concern on this very floor about the so-called River Democracy Act currently pending in the Senate. It would place new management restrictions on some 3 million acres of Federal land in Oregon by establishing a 1-mile wild and scenic buffer along some 4,700 miles of creeks and, in some areas, dry gulches.

The Forest Service recently reported that over half of the 2 million Forest Service acres of land impacted by this act is at high risk for wildfire. Treating these acres only becomes more difficult, if not impossible, with these types of designations.

It is time to overhaul our Nation's permitting and NEPA process. Current laws and agency rules hand far too much power to litigation groups that use sue and settle tactics to profit off our tax dollars by delaying and, in some cases, preventing important restoration projects.

We need serious, thoughtful reform to put an end to this abuse. I am glad my colleagues share my determination to make that happen, and hopefully it will be a bipartisan process.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for focusing on a very important issue for us in the West. Every summer we hear the West is burning. We have got to change our policies in order to prevent the loss of property, loss of life, the detriment to our environment.

I would like to turn the floor over now to someone who is—you know, we are the Western Caucus, right? But we have members from all over the country. And one of our members represents almost the furthest east in our caucus. The good gentleman from the great State of Georgia.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Georgia and the beautiful community of Savannah (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, President Biden wants to build back better. What he doesn't realize is that first, we must be able to build. Many otherwise shovel-ready infrastructure projects get trapped in bureaucratic gridlock for years.

Developers routinely find themselves navigating environmental reviews that require up to over 60 authorizations from as many as 13 different Federal agencies.

Projects starting today with new funding from the infrastructure deal won't be realized for 5 to 7 years, if not longer. After years of project design, engineering, planning, and financing, the 2 to 4-year permitting process commences. This pushes orders for new windmills, solar panels, transmission lines, charging stations, construction

equipment, steel, concrete, labor contracts, and whatever else a project may need years into the future. Only after all of that can the 2 to 3 years of construction begin.

The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council analyzed 69 major projects and found that bureaucratic delays cost developers \$100 billion.

New wind and solar projects take 2.3 years, on average, to receive Federal permits; 3.3 years for electricity transmission projects, and 4.7 years for major new road projects.

This contrast with the ambitious and radical climate goals Democrats have set, calling for a 50 percent reduction in emissions by 2030. In that case, a 7 to 10-year development timeline is entirely too long or realistic.

Permitting challenges have resulted in extended delays and creating a chilling effect on new infrastructure investment. This isn't just a sacrifice of time. Perhaps worse, it costs money, a lot of money.

Twenty to 30 percent of total project funding is wasted on unnecessary red tape. We are wasting millions of dollars a year by just waiting. Instead of fixing that well-known issue, Democrats chose to throw more money at the problem. Now we see how this has brought on record inflation.

Sadly, the cost of these unnecessary delays is ultimately passed down to taxpayers, either through taxes, tolls, or increased rates in usage fees. It is no wonder that the U.S.' infrastructure is falling behind other developed nations.

What is curious is, why did Biden's so-called infrastructure bill do nothing to speed up the process, and, instead, doubled down on delays and bureaucracy?

Republicans and Democrats alike are struggling to build around these roadblocks, and it is high time Congress did something about it.

I thank the gentleman again for yielding.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for helping illustrate the impact that this has on local communities, the costs, not only in dollars, of the long permitting process, but the delay to communities for these much-needed projects.

Now, this could probably come under saving the best for last. The great Representative from the great State of California, I would like to say is was one of the premier members of the new freshman class. I appreciate Mr. VALADAO, a fellow farmer, a fellow West Coaster, being here being part of this Special Order to talk about some very important issues here.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO).

Mr. VALADAO. I appreciate the opportunity. Mr. NEWHOUSE has done an amazing job leading the Western Caucus and fighting for the things that affect some of us across the country.

You just heard of one of our colleagues from all the way on the East

Coast talk about some of the issues. It always amazes me that our issues are so aligned.

But specifically today I am going to talk a little bit about water. So in communities like the Central Valley, Federal permitting requirements, coupled with the State's strict environmental regulations make it harder for our communities to get the water they so desperately need.

Increasing water storage capacity is critical to ensuring a reliable water supply for our valley farmers that feed the country. Unfortunately, our broken permitting process prevents many of these critical water infrastructure projects from ever getting off the ground.

We need to fix complex and contradictory laws, court decisions, and regulations at the State and Federal levels that hinder our water storage infrastructure.

Layers of unnecessary bureaucracy and red tape in permitting decisions have blocked much of the needed progress on a long list of projects, from water storage, to energy production, to highways.

The government red tape in permitting is not only affecting water storage, it is also having a devastating effect on our Nation's energy supply.

There is a backlog of over 4,600 permits to drill pending under the Biden administration, and even though Federal law requires approval of the permits on Federal lands within 30 days, permits often languish at the Department of the Interior for a year or more.

This government red tape is hurting families in the Central Valley and across the country in the form of higher gas prices. It is time for the government bureaucracy to get out of the way so we can once again become energy independent.

There is no reason that streamlining the Federal permitting process should be a controversial issue. Rural communities like the one I represent are tired of burdensome government regulations holding them back. Greater efficiency in the Federal permitting process is critical for getting water to those in the Central Valley that need it most.

And as we saw, from other colleagues that spoke before us, this isn't just a California issue. And I know that the chairman here, Mr. NEWHOUSE and I, our districts are a lot alike. We both grow a lot of different commodities, and we are proud of our districts. But we both need something that makes it all possible, and that is water and energy.

I thank the gentleman for his leadership on these important issues and thank him for giving me the opportunity.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman is right. What is more precious than water? And those of us in the West understand that very well.

So, Madam Speaker, let me just say I am very grateful to have colleagues from across this great country join me

tonight to talk about these issues, and to discuss our efforts in the Western Caucus as it relates to permitting month.

□ 2015

As you have heard, the broken processes surrounding permitting throughout the Federal Government have truly kneecapped our rural communities. This has slowed progress and has cost millions and millions of dollars.

In order to truly unleash American potential, we have to reform this process, and we will. Between the Western Caucus and those of us in Congress, we will continue to advocate for common-sense policies that are going to do just that.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the Special Order opportunity this evening, and I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Ms. DEGETTE, on Friday, March 11, 2022:

H.R. 2545. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the role of doctors of podiatric medicine in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Ms. DEGETTE, on Friday, March 11, 2022:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Friday, March 11, 2022:

H.R. 2471. An act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 16, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YAR-

MUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 560, the Northern Mariana Islands Legal Residents Relief Act of 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3609. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Development-Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program [Docket No.: RHS-20-SFH-0025] (RIN: 0575-AD21) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3610. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulation, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — HUD Office of Hearings and Appeals [Docket No.: FR-6285-F-01] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3611. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tobacco Products; Required Warnings for Cigarette Packages and Advertisements; Delayed Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2019-N-3065] (RIN: 0910-A139) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3612. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Combustion Turbines; Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0688; FRL-5909.1-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV03) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3613. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluopyram; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0607; FRL-9454-01-OCSP] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3614. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; AK; Removal of Excess Emissions Provision [EPA-R10-OAR-2017-0031; FRL-9177-02-R10] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3615. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan; Correction [EPA-R04-OAR-



2022-0002; FRL-9413-01-R4] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3616. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — [Oxirane, 2-(Phenoxy)methyl]—, Polymer With Oxirane, Ether With 2,2',2''-Nitrilotris[Ethanol] (3:1), Diblock; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0840; FRL-9416-01-OCSP] received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3617. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polymonium Bisulfate; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0292; FRL-9420-01-OCSP] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3618. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Revision of the Maximum Allowable Sulfur Content Limit for Number 2 and Lighter Commercial Fuel Oil [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0482; FRL-9596-02-R3] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3619. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Update To Include New Jersey State Requirements [EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0747; FRL-9241-02-R2] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3620. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ipflufenquin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0225; FRL-8572-01-OCSP] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3621. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0296; FRL-9386-01-R9] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3622. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; NC; Removal of Transportation Facilities Rules for Mecklenburg County [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0452; FRL-9175-02-R4] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3623. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; KY; Jefferson County Emissions Statements Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0446; FRL-9398-02-R4] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3624. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Clean Air Act Requirements for Emissions Inventory and Emissions Statement for Nonattainment Area for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0167; FRL-8989-02-R6] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3625. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Georgia; Atlanta Area Emissions Inventory and Emissions Statements Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0400; EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0401; FRL-9274-02-R4] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3626. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Arizona Air Plan Revisions, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Maricopa County Air Quality Department [EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0041; FRL-9572-01-R9] received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3627. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals Under TSCA Section 6(h); Phenol, Isopropylated Phosphate (3:1); Further Compliance Date Extension [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2021-0598; FRL-6015.6-02-OCSP] (RIN: 2070-AK95) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3628. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(j), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Toledo, Ohio) [MB Docket No.: 21-73] (RM-11889) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3629. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Guidance for Implementation of 10 CFR 50.59, "Changes, Tests and Experiments", at Non-Power Production or Utilization Facilities [Regulatory Guide 2.8, Revision 0] received March 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3630. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code Cases [NRC-2017-0025] (RIN: 3150-AJ94) received March 8, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3631. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an Executive Order that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14024 of April 15, 2021, with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United

States posed by specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(b); (91 Stat. 1627) and 50 U.S.C. 1641(b); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(b); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117—101); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-3632. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Compliance with Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3633. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Sanctions Regulations received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3634. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-345, "Closing of a portion of Maryland Avenue, S.W. between Independence Avenue and 6th Street, S.W., and the transfer of jurisdiction of portions of Independence Avenue and 4th and 6th Streets, S.W., S.O. 17-26507, Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3635. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0103] (RIN: 0790-AK90) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3636. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — List of Fisheries for 2020 [Docket No.: 200327-0090] (RIN: 0648-BI76) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3637. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the U.S. Navy Training and Testing Activities in the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Study Area [Docket No.: 200625-0169] (RIN: 0648-BJ06) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3638. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of Critical Habitat for the Southern Resident Killer Whale Distinct Population Segment [Docket No.: 210719-0149] (RIN: 0648-BH95) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3639. A letter from the Special Assistant, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the U.S. Navy Training and Testing

Activities in the Northwest Training and Testing (NWT) Study Area [Docket No.: 201020-0272] (RIN: 0648-BJ30) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3640. A letter from the Rules Administrator/Associate General Counsel, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Good Conduct Time Credit Under the First Step Act [BOP-1032-F] (RIN: 1120-AA62) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3641. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Security, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Emergency Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Afghanistan [CBP Dec.: 22-04] (RIN: 1515-AE72) received March 7, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3642. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Most Favored Nation (MFN) Model [CMS-5528-F] (RIN: 0938-AT91) received February 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1931. A bill to provide competitive grants for the promotion of Japanese American confinement education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3113. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-272 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. TORRES of California: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 979. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 963) to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair (Rept. 117-273). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Agriculture and Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from consideration. H.R. 3113 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Mr. FITZGERALD):

H.R. 7072. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 7073. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a grant program for screening, assessment, and treatment services for maternal mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama (for himself, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 7074. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop and implement a uniform application for use by any educational institution or training establishment seeking the approval of a course of education under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SPARTZ (for herself, Ms. KAP-  
TUR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY,  
Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr.  
GRIJALVA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WITTMAN,  
Mr. CURTIS, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN,  
Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BURGESS, Mr.  
RUTHERFORD, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr.  
PETERS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr.  
WALBERG, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma,  
Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Il-  
linois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr.  
CORREA, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs.  
RADEWAGEN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. PAL-  
LONE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms.  
SALAZAR, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr.  
ARMSTRONG, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER,  
Mr. STAUBER, Mr. OWENS, Mr.  
MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. KIM of California,  
Mr. ESTES, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CARTER  
of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr.  
LATTA, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MORELLE,  
Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. CAROLYN B.  
MALONEY of New York, Mr.  
LOUDERMILK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BEYER,  
Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GALLEGGO, Ms. DEAN,  
Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr.  
RUIZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr.  
FERGUSON, Ms. WILD, Ms. JACKSON  
LEE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois,  
Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr.  
O'HALLERAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr.  
RESCHENTHALER, Ms. CHENEY, Mr.  
MANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr.  
RASKIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GREEN of  
Texas, Mr. CROW, Mr. TONY GONZALES  
of Texas, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MAST, Ms.  
STEFANIK, Mrs. RODGERS of Wash-  
ington, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr.  
SCHIFF, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. LEVIN  
of Michigan, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr.  
CRENSHAW, Mr. JACOBS of New York,  
Mr. MEIJER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr.  
VARGAS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr.  
ESPAILLAT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LAM-  
BORN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms.  
MATSUI, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms.  
SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr.  
WELCH, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. CARSON,  
and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 7075. A bill to designate Ukrainian  
Independence Park in Washington, District  
of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the  
Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself and Mrs.  
MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 7076. A bill to amend the Public  
Health Service Act to reauthorize the pedi-  
atric mental health care access grant pro-  
gram, and for other purposes; to the Com-  
mittee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for him-  
self, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MEIJER, and  
Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 7077. A bill to require the United  
States Fire Administration to conduct on-  
site investigations of major fires, and for  
other purposes; to the Committee on  
Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. ADAMS (for herself, Mr.  
ROUZER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALO-  
NEY of New York):

H.R. 7078. A bill to amend title VI of the  
Social Security Act to allow State and Local  
Fiscal Recovery Funds to be loaned for low-  
income housing tax credit projects; to the  
Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mrs.  
AXNE):

H.R. 7079. A bill to amend the Internal Re-  
venue Code of 1986 to increase the de minimis  
exception for third party settlement organi-  
zations to \$5,000, and for other purposes; to  
the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr.  
LYNCH, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 7080. A bill to amend section 5326(a),  
of title 31, United States Code, to clarify  
that an order may be issued that covers the  
entirety of the United States, to amend sec-  
tion 5314 of title 31, United States Code, to  
allow the Financial Crimes Enforcement  
Network to obtain necessary information  
concerning foreign non-financial trades or  
businesses involved in illicit financial activi-  
ties, including those of Russian and  
Belarusian oligarchs, and for other pur-  
poses; to the Committee on Financial Serv-  
ices.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself,  
Mr. HIMES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Geor-  
gia, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr.  
QUIGLEY):

H.R. 7081. A bill to seek immediate bilat-  
eral, multilateral, and commercial debt ser-  
vice payment relief for Ukraine; to the Com-  
mittee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Ms.  
WEXTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr.  
SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 7082. A bill to designate the facility of  
the United States Postal Service located at  
2200 North George Mason Drive in Arlington,  
Virginia, as the "Jesus Antonio Collazos  
Post Office Building"; to the Committee on  
Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma (for herself,  
Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr.  
CRENSHAW, Mr. MOORE of Alabama,  
Mr. ROUZER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr.  
CAREY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr.  
MOORE of Utah, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr.  
MCKINLEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. MIL-  
LER-MEEKS, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 7083. A bill to transfer seized Russian  
assets to a Ukrainian Humanitarian Aid  
Fund and to authorize the Secretary of the  
Treasury to use amounts in the Fund for hu-  
manitarian assistance for Ukraine, and for  
other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign  
Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 7084. A bill to amend the Federal  
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require, for  
purposes of ensuring cybersecurity, the in-  
clusion in any premarket submission for a  
cyber device of information to demonstrate a  
reasonable assurance of safety and effective-  
ness throughout the lifecycle of the cyber de-  
vice, and for other purposes; to the Com-  
mittee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana (for him-  
self and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 7085. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make predevelopment grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 7086. A bill to amend section 981 of title 18, United States Code, to subject property attributable to certain sanctioned individuals to forfeiture to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7087. A bill to require inns, hotels, motels, and other establishments that provide lodging to transient guests to include all mandatory fees and other charges in the advertised rental rates for such lodging, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 7088. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Defenders of Ukraine, collectively, in recognition of their crucial role in the defense of the free democracy of Ukraine against Russia's unprovoked war of aggression; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TLAI, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. DELGADO):

H.R. 7089. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish hospital care and medical services to veterans and dependents who were stationed at military installations at which the veterans and dependents were exposed to perfluorooctanoic acid or other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to provide for a presumption of service connection for certain veterans who were stationed at military installations at which the veterans were exposed to such substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 7090. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Secretary of the Treasury to permit an election relating to property transferred in connection with services to be made in electronic form; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MFUME (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 7091. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Henrietta Lacks, in recognition of her immortal cells which have made invaluable contributions to global health, scientific research, our quality of life, and patients' rights; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7092. A bill to establish a grant program to assist States to establish or expand universal prekindergarten in public schools and public charter schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 7093. A bill to withdraw certain Federal land in the San Bernardino National Forest in California from location, entry, and patent under mining laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 7094. A bill to provide greater output, price stability, and regulatory certainty with respect to domestic energy production in the United States and exports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SIRE, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H. Res. 980. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the third week of March 2022 as "National CACFP Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. TLAI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BERA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BASS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TRONE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MENG, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CASE, Mr. SABLON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SIRE, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 981. A resolution commemorating the 1-year anniversary of the March 16, 2021,

shootings in Atlanta, Georgia, and denouncing anti-Asian hate; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NEAL, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Res. 982. A resolution recognizing the contributions of AmeriCorps members and alumni and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers to the lives of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. COLE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H. Res. 983. A resolution recognizing the importance of Tribal colleges and universities to the United States and expressing support for designating the week beginning March 13, 2022, as National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. BACON):

H. Res. 984. A resolution recognizing the importance of sleep health and expressing support for the designation of the week of March 13 to March 19, 2022, as "Sleep Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H. Res. 985. A resolution recognizing the 11th anniversary of the Syrian revolution against Bashar al-Assad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 7072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 7073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama:  
H.R. 7074.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, clause 18  
By Mrs. SPARTZ:  
H.R. 7075.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.  
Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the power granted under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.  
By Ms. SCHRIER:  
H.R. 7076.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1  
By Mr. TORRES of New York:  
H.R. 7077.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8.  
By Ms. ADAMS:  
H.R. 7078.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution  
By Mr. PAPPAS:  
H.R. 7079.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."  
By Ms. WATERS:  
H.R. 7080.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."  
By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:  
H.R. 7081.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8  
By Mr. BEYER:  
H.R. 7082.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8  
By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:  
H.R. 7083.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, 10, 11, and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.  
By Mr. BURGESS:  
H.R. 7084.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3  
By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:  
H.R. 7085.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 CL 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 CL 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 CL 18).  
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of

compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. COHEN:  
H.R. 7086.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8  
By Mr. GOSAR:  
H.R. 7087.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1 Section 8  
By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:  
H.R. 7088.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution  
By Mr. KILDEE:  
H.R. 7089.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1 Section 8  
By Mr. MCHENRY:  
H.R. 7090.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:  
The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;  
Sixteenth Amendment:  
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.  
By Mr. MFUME:  
H.R. 7091.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.  
By Ms. NORTON:  
H.R. 7092.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.  
By Mr. OBERNOLTE:  
H.R. 7093.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.  
Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the power granted under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.  
By Mr. PFLUGER:  
H.R. 7094.  
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

H.R. 69: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 72: Mr. BABIN and Mr. BROOKS.  
H.R. 82: Mr. DOGETT and Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 214: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 259: Ms. BUSH, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 260: Mr. GALLEGO.  
H.R. 286: Mr. FITZGERALD.  
H.R. 488: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 911: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 959: Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 1011: Mrs. HINSON and Mr. MOORE of Utah.  
H.R. 1026: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 1179: Mr. LIEU, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 1219: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1282: Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. MANN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. FOSTER, and Mrs. KIM of California.  
H.R. 1297: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1321: Mr. LATURNER.  
H.R. 1332: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. KUSTOFF.  
H.R. 1348: Mr. CROW and Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 1361: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 1408: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1437: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 1481: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 1551: Mr. CASTEN.  
H.R. 1577: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 1607: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 1696: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 1730: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 1753: Ms. BUSH and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 1861: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 1916: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1931: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 1946: Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 1977: Mr. FALLON.  
H.R. 2021: Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 2085: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2144: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 2223: Mrs. MCCLAIN and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 2244: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 2252: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MANN, and Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 2262: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2294: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. PALAZZO.  
H.R. 2297: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 2303: Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 2311: Mr. STAUBER.  
H.R. 2447: Mr. ARRINGTON.  
H.R. 2489: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 2499: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 2517: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2519: Ms. OMAR and Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 2549: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 2558: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 2565: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 2584: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 2604: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 2638: Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2654: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. BOST.  
H.R. 2734: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 2820: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 2863: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 2900: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 3072: Ms. BOURDEAUX.  
H.R. 3108: Mr. CASTEN.  
H.R. 3114: Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. SCHIFF.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 3149: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.  
H.R. 3288: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 3297: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 3342: Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 3348: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. SEWELL.  
H.R. 3483: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 3488: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.  
H.R. 3572: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 3577: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 3586: Mr. GALLEGÓ.  
H.R. 3592: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 3617: Mr. PANETTA.  
H.R. 3775: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 3783: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. MANING, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 3896: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3897: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 3927: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. JACKSON.  
H.R. 3932: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 3965: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.  
H.R. 4043: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 4058: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 4079: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 4085: Mr. EVANS and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 4110: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.  
H.R. 4198: Mr. LIEU.  
H.R. 4310: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 4312: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.  
H.R. 4402: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 4410: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 4421: Ms. OMAR.  
H.R. 4472: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 4479: Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H.R. 4589: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 4603: Mr. HORSFORD.  
H.R. 4647: Mr. McNERNEY.  
H.R. 4677: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 4700: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 4750: Ms. STANSBURY and Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 4792: Mr. BENTZ.  
H.R. 4794: Mr. GALLEGÓ.  
H.R. 4801: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 4827: Ms. ROSS and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 4934: Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. TRONE, and Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 5129: Mr. JONES, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. SABLAN.  
H.R. 5232: Mr. PENCE, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GARBARINO, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 5256: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 5315: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 5414: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 5428: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 5429: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 5430: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 5439: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 5497: Mr. BEYER and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 5498: Ms. SALAZAR.  
H.R. 5504: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 5537: Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 5538: Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 5539: Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 5540: Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 5568: Mr. SUOZZI.  
H.R. 5581: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 5585: Mr. McEACHIN.  
H.R. 5607: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 5735: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 5775: Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 5776: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 5788: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 5819: Mr. NEAL and Mrs. DEMINGS.  
H.R. 5828: Mr. KINZINGER.  
H.R. 5841: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 5984: Miss RICE of New York, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 5999: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 6005: Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 6015: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BABIN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HILL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLE, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 6017: Mr. BENTZ.  
H.R. 6027: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. JONES.  
H.R. 6087: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 6102: Mr. MFUME and Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 6109: Mr. FITZGERALD.  
H.R. 6201: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 6207: Mr. PANETTA.  
H.R. 6208: Mr. FERGUSON.  
H.R. 6219: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 6225: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 6235: Mr. ISSA.  
H.R. 6251: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.  
H.R. 6264: Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 6270: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 6286: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 6323: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
H.R. 6341: Mr. GUTHRIE.  
H.R. 6342: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 6375: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 6396: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 6408: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 6409: Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 6411: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 6416: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 6422: Mr. BUDD and Mrs. HINSON.  
H.R. 6439: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 6448: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 6463: Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 6472: Mr. TIFFANY.  
H.R. 6532: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 6537: Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 6550: Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 6557: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
H.R. 6571: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 6573: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 6577: Mr. CARSON.  
H.R. 6580: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 6584: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 6602: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 6612: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 6613: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 6615: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. Velázquez.  
H.R. 6641: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. WESTERMAN.  
H.R. 6644: Mr. ROY.  
H.R. 6663: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 6702: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 6738: Mr. BUCHSHON and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 6748: Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.  
H.R. 6764: Mr. BROOKS.  
H.R. 6802: Mr. GOHMEYER.  
H.R. 6805: Mr. CLINE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. WITTMAN, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 6817: Mr. BERGMAN.  
H.R. 6823: Mr. RYAN and Mr. ELLZEY.  
H.R. 6830: Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 6843: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
H.R. 6858: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. FALLON, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. ISSA.  
H.R. 6862: Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 6864: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 6872: Mr. EVANS and Mr. SWALWELL.  
H.R. 6873: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 6879: Mrs. McCLAIN.  
H.R. 6891: Mr. COLE, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 6907: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 6916: Mrs. HINSON.  
H.R. 6921: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 6925: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 6928: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.  
H.R. 6934: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 6937: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 6940: Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 6945: Mr. CARL and Mr. BURCHETT.  
H.R. 6946: Ms. CRAIG and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H.R. 6954: Mr. CROW and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 6969: Mr. BUCHANAN.  
H.R. 6970: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. COMER, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 6978: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 6989: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 6998: Ms. ADAMS and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 7002: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 7011: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 7015: Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 7019: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mrs. HINSON.  
H.R. 7025: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 7030: Mr. ALLRED.  
H.R. 7037: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 7039: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. Crenshaw.  
H.R. 7050: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.  
H.R. 7057: Mrs. CAMMACK.  
H.R. 7060: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mrs. CAMMACK.  
H.R. 7061: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BUSH, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JONES, and Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 7062: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CASTEN.  
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DELGADO, and Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.J. Res. 3: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. NEHLS.  
H.J. Res. 28: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
H.J. Res. 53: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. STEWART.  
H.J. Res. 67: Mr. BENTZ.  
H. Con. Res. 15: Mrs. LESKO.  
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Ms. HERRELL.  
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. DONALDS and Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DEFazio, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
H. Con. Res. 72: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. NADLER.  
H. Con. Res. 78: Ms. MENG and Ms. TLAIB.  
H. Res. 29: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. SCHIFF.  
H. Res. 237: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. KIM of California.  
H. Res. 338: Mr. GARBARINO.  
H. Res. 425: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DELGADO, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.  
H. Res. 874: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.  
H. Res. 891: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H. Res. 892: Mr. SCHNEIDER.  
H. Res. 908: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H. Res. 923: Mrs. HAYES.  
H. Res. 959: Mr. NORMAN and Ms. FOX.

H. Res. 961: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. CLYDE.

H. Res. 963: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LAHOOD,  
and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H. Res. 964: Ms. MENG and Mr. JONES.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIM-  
ITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIM-  
ITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or  
statements on congressional earmarks,  
limited tax benefits, or limited tariff  
benefits were submitted, as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Rep-  
resentative FITZGERALD, or a designee, to  
H.R. 963, the FAIR Act, does not contain any  
congressional earmarks, limited tax bene-  
fits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in  
clause 9 of rule XXI.